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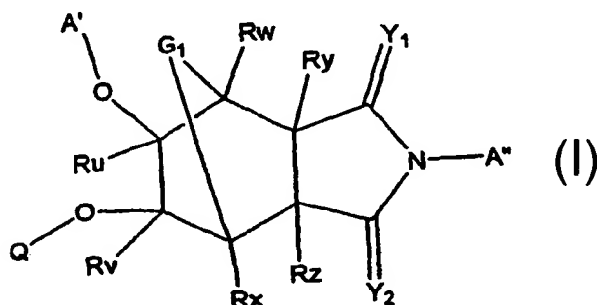
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(54) Title: **5,6-DIHYDROXY-ISOINDOLE DERIVATIVES AS LINKERS FOR OLIGOMER SOLID PHASE SYNTHESIS**



(57) Abstract: Universal linkers or formula (I), their facile processes of manufacture and methods of using the same are provided.

## 5, 6-DIHYDROXY-ISOINDOLE DERIVATIVES AS LINKERS FOR OLIGOMER SOLID PHASE SYNTHESIS

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

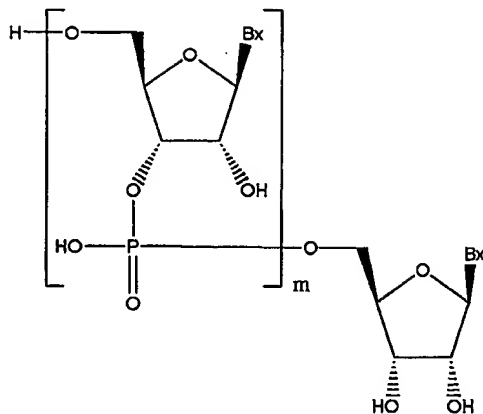
The disclosure herein provides teaching of compounds, compositions and methods of use relating to oligomer synthesis. For example, the disclosure provides supports for synthesis of oligonucleotides and modified oligonucleotides, compositions comprising such supports and methods of using such supports in the synthesis of oligonucleotides.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

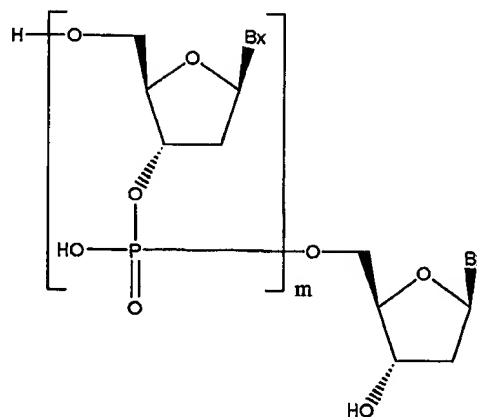
Oligonucleotides have been used in various biological and biochemical applications. They have been used as primers and probes for the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), as antisense agents used in target validation, drug discovery and development, as ribozymes, as aptamers, and as general stimulators of the immune system. As the popularity of oligonucleotides has increased, the need for producing greater sized batches, and greater numbers of small-sized batches, has increased at pace. Additionally, there has been an increasing emphasis on reducing the costs of oligonucleotide synthesis, and on improving the purity and increasing the yield of oligonucleotide products.

A number of innovations have been introduced to the art of oligonucleotide synthesis. Amongst these innovations have been the development of excellent orthogonal protecting groups, activators, reagents, and synthetic conditions. The oligonucleotides themselves have been subject to a variety of modifications and improvements. Amongst these are chemistries that improve the affinity of an oligonucleotide for a specific target, that improve the stability of an oligonucleotide *in vivo*, that enhance the pharmacokinetic (PK) and toxicological (Tox) properties of an oligonucleotide, etc. These novel chemistries generally involve a chemical modification to one or more of the constituent parts of the oligonucleotide.

The term "oligonucleotide" thus embraces a class of compounds that include naturally-occurring, as well as modified, oligonucleotides. Both naturally-occurring and modified oligonucleotides have proven useful in a variety of settings, and both may be made by similar processes, with appropriate modifications made to account for the specific modifications adopted. A naturally occurring oligonucleotide, i.e. a short strand of DNA or RNA may be envisioned as being a member of the following generic formulas, denominated oligo-RNA and oligo-DNA, respectively, below:

Naturally-Occurring Oligonucleotides

oligo-RNA

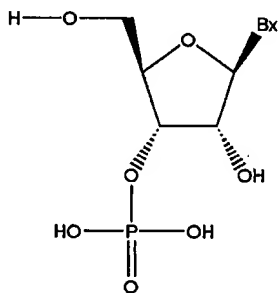


oligo-DNA

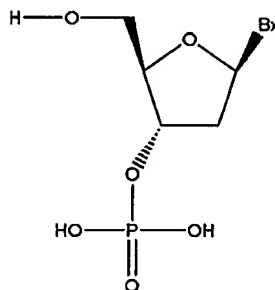
wherein  $m$  is an integer of from 1 to about 100, and Bx is one of the naturally occurring nucleobases.

Physiologic pH, an oligonucleotide occurs as the anion, as the phosphate easily dissociates at neutral pH, and an oligonucleotide will generally occur in solid phase, whether amorphous or crystalline, as a salt. Thus, unless otherwise modified, the term "oligonucleotide" encompasses each of the anionic, salt and free acid forms above.

In essence, a naturally occurring oligonucleotide may be thought of as being an oligomer of  $m$  monomeric subunits represented by the following nucleotides:

Naturally-Occurring Nucleotide Monomers

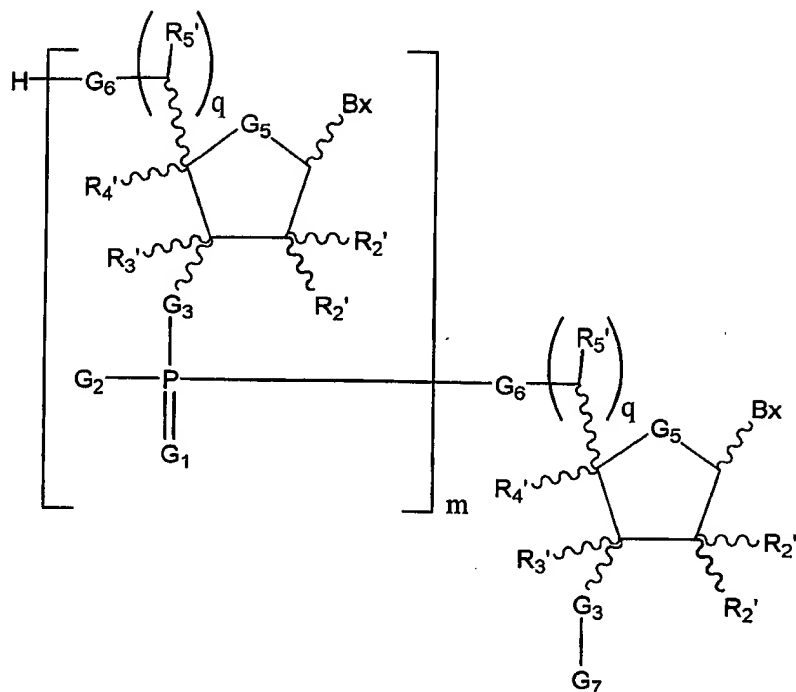
ribonucleotide



deoxyribonucleotide

wherein each Bx is a nucleobase, wherein the last residue is a nucleoside (i.e. a nucleotide without the 3'-phosphate group).

As mentioned above, various chemistry modifications have been made to oligonucleotides, in order to improve their affinity, stability, PK, Tox, and other properties. In general, the term oligonucleotide, as now used in the art, encompasses *inter alia* compounds of the formula:



wherein m is an integer from 1 to about 100, each G<sub>1</sub> is O or S, each G<sub>2</sub> is OH or SH, each G<sub>3</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or NH, each G<sub>5</sub> is a divalent moiety such as O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, CFH, CF<sub>2</sub>, -CH=CH-, etc., each R<sub>2</sub>' is H, OH, O-rg, wherein rg is a removable protecting group, a 2'-substituent, or together with R<sub>4</sub>' forms a bridge, each R<sub>3</sub>' is H, a substituent, or together with R<sub>4</sub>' forms a bridge, each R<sub>4</sub>' is H, a substituent, together with R<sub>2</sub>' forms a bridge, together with R<sub>3</sub>' forms a bridge, or together with R<sub>5</sub>' forms a bridge, each q is 0 or 1, each R<sub>5</sub>' is H, a substituent, or together with R<sub>4</sub>' forms a bridge, each G<sub>6</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub> or NH, and each G<sub>7</sub> is H, PO<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, or a conjugate group, and each Bx is a nucleobase, as described herein (i.e. naturally occurring or modified).

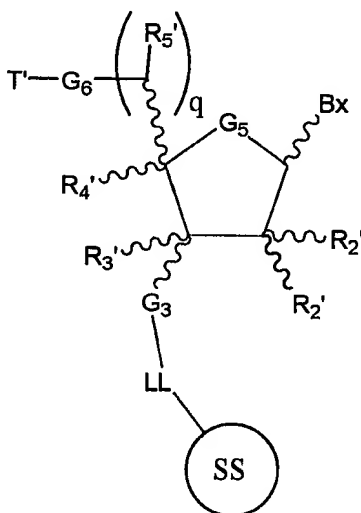
The standard synthetic methods for oligonucleotides include the solid phase methods first described by Caruthers et al. (See, for example, US Patent No. 5,750,666, incorporated herein by reference, especially columns 3-58, wherein starting materials and general methods of making oligonucleotides, and especially phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, are disclosed, which parts are specifically incorporated herein by reference.) These methods were later improved upon by Köster et al. (See, for example, US Patent No. RE 34,069, which is incorporated herein by reference, especially columns , wherein are disclosed, which parts are specifically incorporated herein by reference.) These methods have further been improved upon by various inventors, as discussed in more detail below. Methods of synthesizing RNA are disclosed in, *inter alia*, US Patent Nos. 6,111,086, 6,008,400, and 5,889,136, each of which is incorporated herein in its entirety. Especially relevant are columns 7-20 of US 6,008,400, which are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

The general process for manufacture of an oligonucleotide by the Köster et al. method may be described as follows:



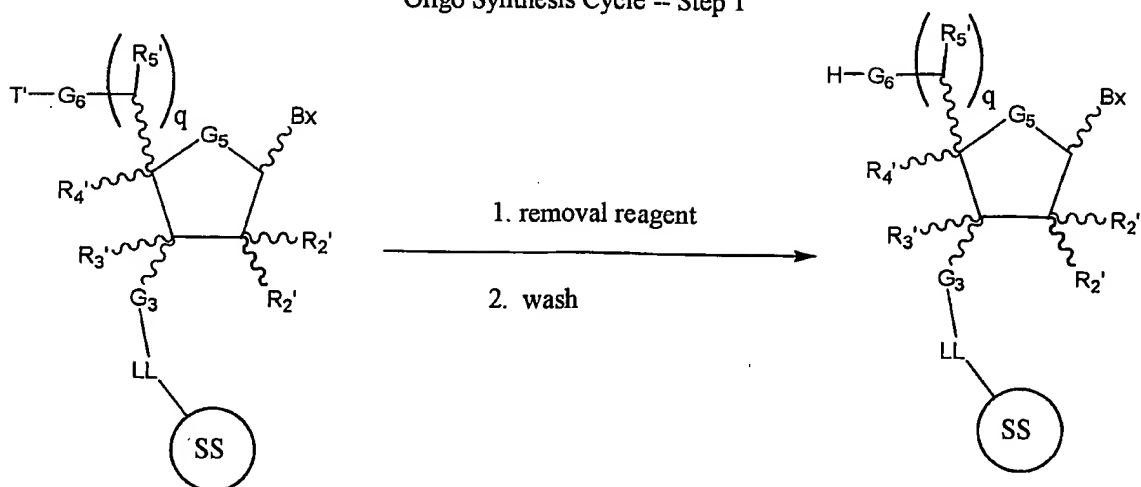
First, a synthesis primer is prepared by covalently linking a suitable nucleoside to a solid support medium (SS) through a linker. Such a synthesis primer is as follows:

Synthesis Support (General)



- wherein SS is the solid support medium, LL is a linking group that links the nucleoside to the solid support medium via G<sub>3</sub>. The linking group is generally a di-functional group, covalently binds the ultimate 3'-nucleoside (and thus the nascent oligonucleotide) to the solid support medium during synthesis, but which is cleaved under conditions orthogonal to the conditions under which the 5'-protecting group, and if applicable any 2'-protecting group, are removed. T' is a removable protecting group, and the remaining variables have already been defined, and are described in more detail herein.
- Suitable synthesis primers may be acquired from Amersham Biosciences under the brand name Primer Support 200™. The support medium having the synthesis primer bound thereto may then be swelled in a suitable solvent, e.g. acetonitrile, and introduced into a column of a suitable solid phase synthesis instrument, such as one of the synthesizers available from Amersham Biosciences, such as an ÄKTA oligopilot™, or OligoProcess™ brand DNA/RNA synthesizer.
- Synthesis is carried out from 3'- to 5'-end of the oligomer. In each cycle, the following steps are carried out: (1) removal of T', (2) coupling, (3) oxidation, (4) capping. Each of the steps (1)-(4) may be, and generally is, followed by one or more wash steps, whereby a clean solvent is introduced to the column to wash soluble materials from the column, push reagents and/or activators through the column, or both. The steps (1)-(4) are depicted below:

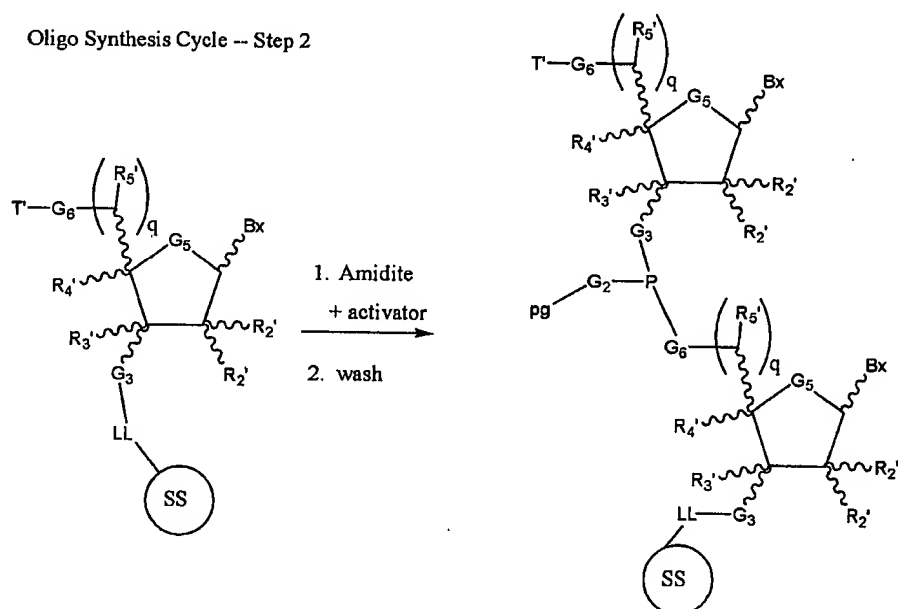
## Oligo Synthesis Cycle -- Step 1



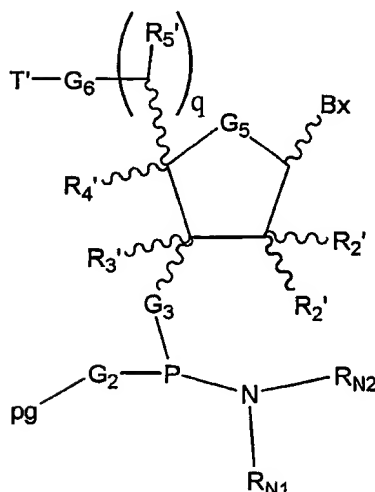
In general, T' is selected to be removable under conditions orthogonal to those used to cleave the oligonucleotide from the solid support medium at the end of synthesis, as well as those used to remove other protecting groups used during synthesis. An art-recognized protecting group for oligonucleotide synthesis is DMT (4,4'-dimethoxytrityl). The DMT group is especially useful as it is removable under weakly acid conditions. Thus, an acceptable removal reagent is 3% DCA in a suitable solvent, such as acetonitrile. The wash solvent, if used, may conveniently be acetonitrile.

The solid support medium may be controlled pore glass or a polymeric bead support medium. Some polymeric supports are disclosed in the following patents: US 6,016,895; US 6,043,353; US 5,391,667 and US 6,300,486, each of which is specifically incorporated herein by reference.

### Oligo Synthesis Cycle -- Step 2

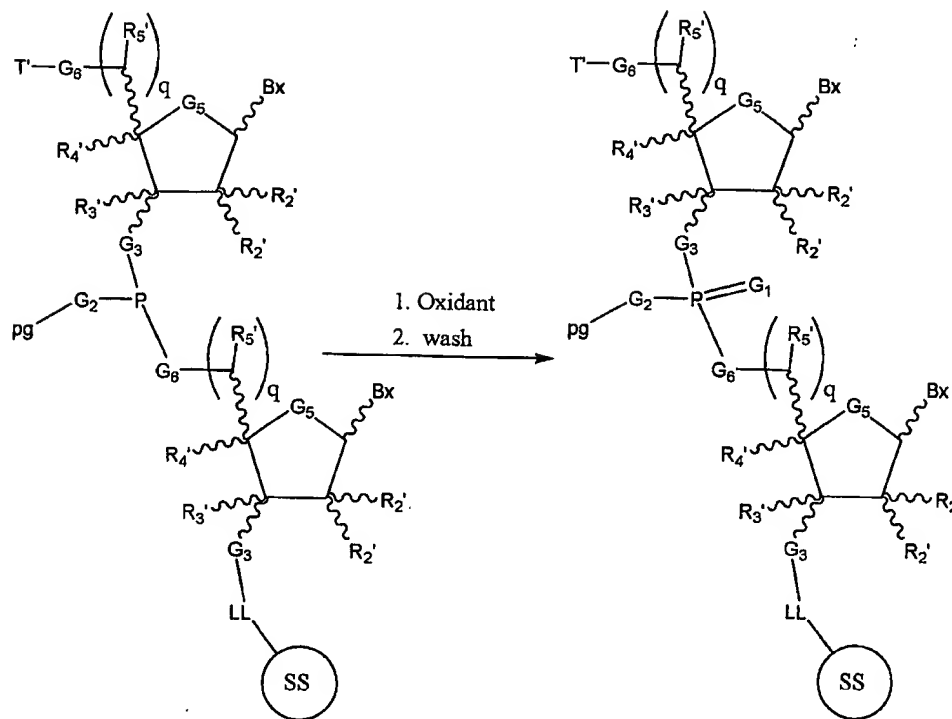


wherein pg is a phosphorus protecting group, such as a cyanoethyl group. See, Köster et al., *supra*, for information on manufacturing of the amidite;

Amidite (General)

wherein  $\text{NR}_{\text{N1}}\text{R}_{\text{N2}}$  is an amine leaving group, such as diisopropyl amino, and for teaching of suitable activator (e.g. tetrazole). Other suitable amidites, and methods of manufacturing amidites, are set forth in the following patents: US 6,133,438; US 5,646,265; US 6,124,450; US 5,847,106; US 6,001,982; US 5,705,621; US 5,955,600; US 6,160,152; US 6,335,439; US 6,274,725; US 6,329,519, each of which is specifically incorporated herein by reference, especially as they relate to manufacture of amidites. Suitable activators are set forth in the Caruther et al. patent and in the Köster et al. patent. Especially suitable activators are set forth in the following patents: US 6,031,092 and US 6,476,216, each of which is expressly incorporated herein by reference.

10 The next step of the synthesis cycle is oxidation, which indicates that the P(III) species is oxidized to a P(V) oxidation state with a suitable oxidant:

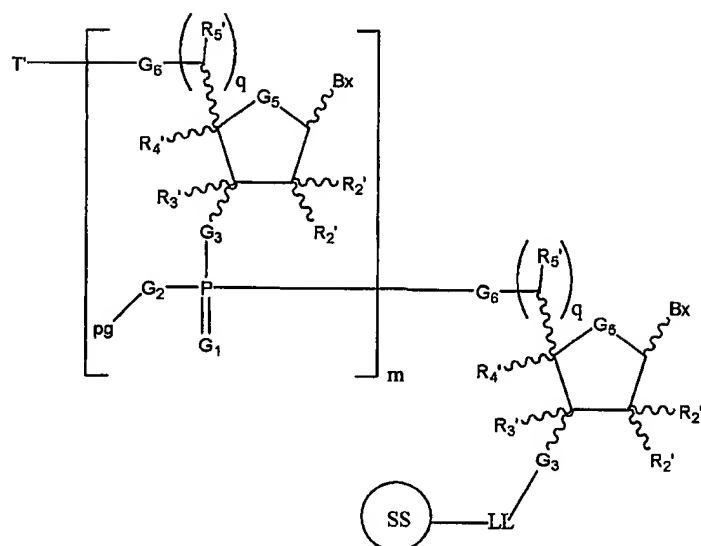


wherein  $G_1$  is O or S.

The oxidant is an oxidizing agent suitable for introducing  $G_1$ . In the case where  $G_1$  is oxygen, a suitable oxidant is set forth in the Caruthers et al. patent, above. In cases where  $G_2$  is sulfur, the oxidant may also be referred to as a thiation agent or a sulfur-transfer reagent. Suitable thiation agents include the so-called Beaucage reagent, 3H-1,2-benzothiol, phenylacetyl disulfide (also referred to as PADS; see, for example the patents: US 6,114,519 and 6,242,591, each of which is incorporated herein by reference) and thiouram disulfides (e.g. N,N,N',N'-tetramethylthiouram disulfide, disclosed by US patent No. 5,166,387). The wash may be a suitable solvent, such as acetonitrile.

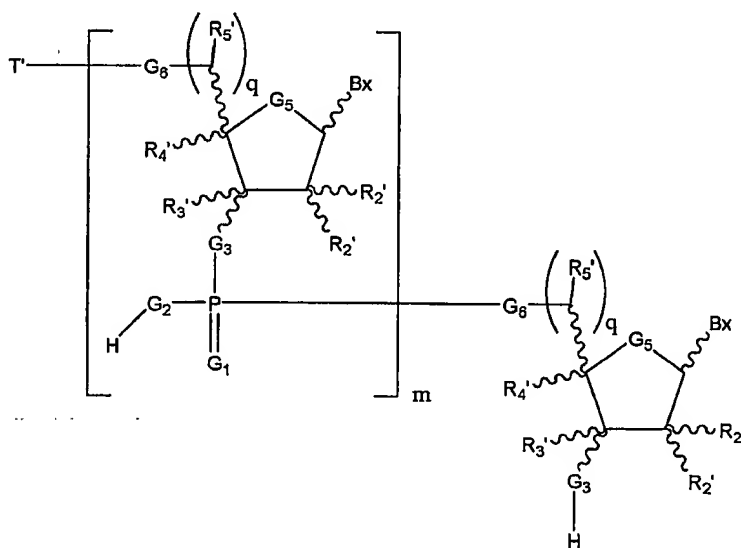
The oxidation step is followed by a capping step, which although not illustrated herein, is an important step for synthesis, as it causes free 5'-OH groups, which did not undergo coupling in step 1, to be blocked from being coupled in subsequent synthetic cycles. Suitable capping reagents are set forth in Caruthers et al., Köster et al., and other patents described herein. Suitable capping reagents include a combination of acetic anhydride and N-methylimidazole.

Synthetic cycle steps (1)-(4) are repeated (if so desired)  $n-1$  times to produce a solid support-bound oligonucleotide:

Support-Bound Oligonucleotide

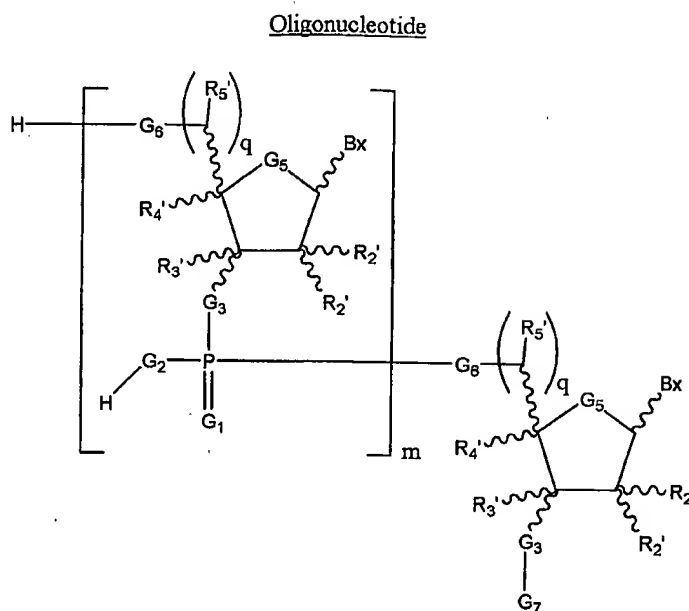
wherein each of the variables is as herein defined.

In general, the protecting group pg may be removed by a method as described by Caruthers et al. or Köster et al., supra. Where pg is a cyanoethyl group, the methodology of Köster et al., e.g. reaction with a basic solution, is generally suitable for removal of the phosphorus protecting group. In some cases it is desirable to avoid formation of adducts such as the N1-cyanoethyl thymidine group. In these cases, it is desirable to include in the reagent a tertiary amine, such as triethylamine (TEA) as taught in US Patent No. US 6,465,628, which is expressly incorporated herein by reference. In general, where the nucleobases are protected, they are deprotected under basic conditions. The deprotected oligonucleotide is cleaved from the solid support medium to give the following 5'-protected oligonucleotide:

Free 5'-Protected Oligonucleotide

which may then be purified by reverse phase liquid chromatography, deprotected at the 5'-end in acetic acid, desalted, lyophilized or otherwise dried, and stored in an inert atmosphere until needed. Optionally,

the G<sub>3</sub>H group may be derivatized with a conjugate group. The resulting oligonucleotide may be visualized as having the formula:



While many improvements have been made in the quality and costs of oligonucleotide synthesis, there still remain a number of improvements to be made. For example, impurities often arise in the synthesis of oligonucleotides. While the quantities of these impurities are generally small, it is desirable, where possible, to eliminate even trace amounts of impurities, especially when the oligonucleotides are intended for pharmaceutical use, including pharmaceutical testing and therapeutic use.

Standard methods of preparing succinyl-linked solid synthesis supports require relatively complex processes that are protected as proprietary knowledge by vendors of synthetic supports. The logistics of ordering and supply dictate that synthesis supports must generally be ordered months in advance of the time when they will be used, and may sit unused for days, weeks or even months after they are synthesized but before they are used. It has been discovered that certain synthesis supports can, on standing for periods of time, degrade, e.g. by losing protecting groups from protected nucleobases. It has been shown that loss of these protecting groups can give rise to high molecular weight species, e.g. branchmers, which occur when an oligonucleotide building block couples to an exocyclic OH or NH<sub>2</sub> of a nucleobase, thereby giving rise to a branched species that can itself be extended. For example, it has been shown that the standard benzoyl protecting group for 5-methyl-2'-O-methoxyethyl cytosine (5-MeMOE C) is relatively rapidly lost from solid support medium-bound 5-MeMOE C, thereby providing an exocyclic primary nitrogen as a potential branching point during the following synthesis.

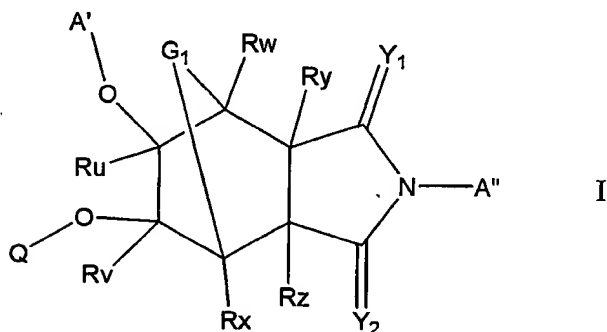
There is thus a need for a synthesis support suitable for oligomer synthesis that could be used in conjunction with a variety of support media. There is further a need for a synthesis support that can be prepared without resorting to complex or proprietary methods for its synthesis. Advantageously, such a synthesis support would be capable of being coupled to a support medium on-site or on-demand, and/or that would not be subject to degradation, such as loss of exocyclic functional group protecting groups,

prior to and/or during synthesis. It would also be desirable that such a synthesis support would be readily available from commercial sources.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- 5        The present invention describes compounds of Formula I suitable for use as traceless linking moieties for solid phase chemical synthesis:

Formula I:



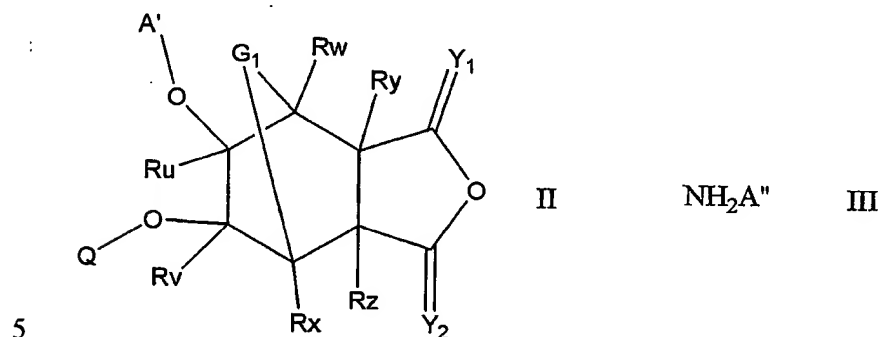
- 10        wherein each of A' and A'' is H, a blocking group, or a protecting group or one of A' and A'' is SM or L-SM, wherein SM is a support medium, and L is a linking moiety, the other of A' and A'' being H, a blocking group or a substituent; each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry and Rz is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkenyl; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each independently of one another O, S, NR<sub>1</sub> CH<sub>2</sub> or CR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkenyl; G<sub>1</sub> is O, S or NR', wherein R' is H, a substituent or a blocking group; Q is H, a nucleosidyl moiety, a protected nucleosidyl moiety, a nucleosidyl moiety linked through a phosphorus linker (e.g. phosphitidyl triester, phosphodiester, phosphorothioate diester, or phosphotriester moiety), a protected oligonucleotidyl or an oligonucleotidyl moiety, or Q is T, wherein T is a protecting group.

- 20        The present invention also provides processes for the synthesis of the compounds of Formula I and processes of linking said compounds of Formula I to a solid support media. Further embodiments provide methods of synthesis on solid supports, e.g. processes of making oligomers such as oligonucleotides (single stranded (ss) or double stranded (ds)), peptide nucleic acids (PNAs), peptides, combinatorial small molecule libraries, etc.

- 25        The compounds of the present invention may be used in the solid phase synthesis of oligomers, e.g. oligonucleotides, by solid phase synthetic methods. In some embodiments, the compounds evince unprecedented convenience as traceless linking moieties for solid phase synthesis using a variety of synthetic support media. In some embodiments, the compounds of the present evince facility of manufacture, as they may be made from commonly available starting materials, in high yields and/or in exceptional purity. In some embodiments, the compounds of the present invention provide exceptional performance as solid phase traceless linking moieties for oligonucleotide synthesis on solid support

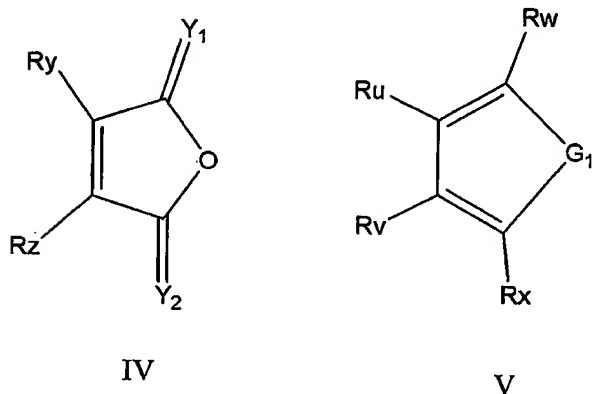
medium, as their use results in fewer side-products, especially so-called branchmers, which are commonly experienced with previously known linking moieties.

Compounds of formula (I) can be manufactured by reacting a compound of formula II with a compound of formula III:

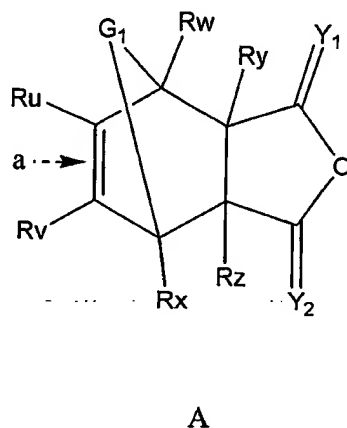


wherein each of the variables is described above.

Compounds of formula II can be synthesized by Diels-Alder reaction from dienophile IV and diene V:



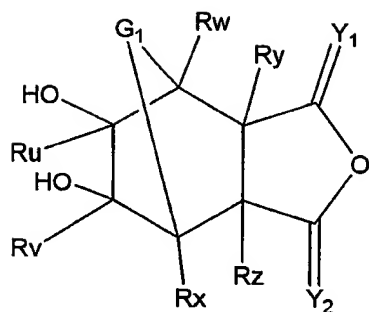
10 which together form intermediate A:



In each of IV, V and A, the variables are as described above.

Addition of hydroxyl groups across the double bond a results in intermediate B:





B

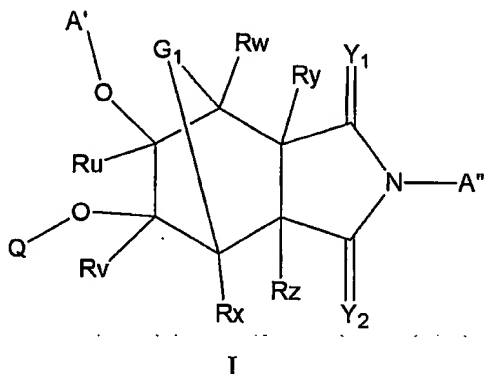
which may be derivatized to form a compound of formula II, above, as explained in more detail below. Of course, in formula B, the variables are as described above.

Compounds of the present invention provide facile linking of nascent chemical moieties, such as nucleosides, nucleotides, other oligomers and combinatorial chemicals, to a support medium such as a solid or semi-soluble support. Thus it is unnecessary to have a different species of linking moiety for commonly used nucleoside amidites, such as protected dA amidite, protected dG amidite, T amidite, protected dC amidite, etc. protected 5-methyl dC, protected 2'-O-methoxyethyl A amidite, protected 2'-O-methoxyethyl G amidite, protected 2'-O-methoxyethyl T amidite, protected 2'-O-methoxyethyl C amidite, protected 2'-O-methoxyethyl 5-methyl C amidite, protected 5-propynyl dC amidite, protected 5-propynyl dU amidite, (wherein, in each case, "protected" refers to protection of exocyclic amine with, e.g. isobutyryl, benzoyl), etc.

Other aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the person skilled in the art upon consideration of the specification and claims.

## 15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In some embodiments, the invention provides compounds of the formula I:

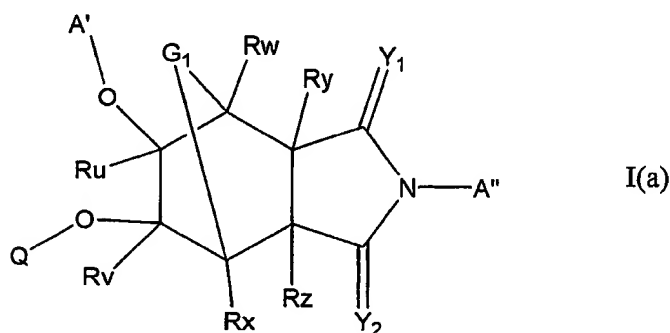


I

wherein each of A' and A'' is H or a blocking group, or one of A' and A'' is SM or L-SM, wherein SM is a support medium, and L is a linking moiety, the other of A' and A'' being H or a blocking group; each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry and Rz is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkenyl; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each independently of one another O, S, NR<sub>1</sub> CH<sub>2</sub> or CR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>, wherein

$R_1$  is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkenyl;  $G_1$  is O, S or  $NR'$ , wherein  $R'$  is H or a blocking group; T is H, a labile group, a nucleosidyl moiety, a protected nucleosidyl moiety, a nucleosidyl moiety linked through a phosphorus linker (e.g. phosphitidyl triester, phosphodiester, phosphorothioate diester, or phosphotriester moiety), a protected oligonucleotidyl or an oligonucleotidyl moiety.

In some preferred embodiments, compounds of formula I are support-bound linkers of formula I(a):



wherein one of  $A'$  and  $A''$  is SM or L-SM, wherein SM is a support medium, and L is a linking moiety, the other of  $A'$  and  $A''$  being H or a blocking group; each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry and Rz is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkenyl;  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  are each independently of one another O, S,  $NR_1$ ,  $CH_2$  or  $CR_1R_2$ , wherein  $R_1$  is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkenyl;  $G_1$  is O, S or  $NR'$ , wherein  $R'$  is H or a blocking group; T is H, a labile group, a nucleosidyl moiety, a protected nucleosidyl moiety, a nucleosidyl moiety linked through a phosphorus linker (e.g. phosphitidyl triester, phosphodiester, phosphorothioate diester, or phosphotriester moiety), a protected oligonucleotidyl or an oligonucleotidyl moiety.

In some preferred embodiments of formula I(a),  $A'$  is SM or L-SM, wherein L and SM are defined above, and  $A''$  is bg, wherein bg is a blocking group as described in more detail herein. In particularly preferred embodiments,  $A'$  is L-SM.

In other preferred embodiments of formula I(a),  $A'$  is bg and  $A''$  is SM or L-SM, wherein bg, SM and L-SM are defined above.

In some preferred embodiments of formula I(a), T is an acid-labile group. In particularly preferred embodiments of formula I(a), T is an acid labile group selected from optionally substituted triphenylmethyl or optionally substituted pixyl groups. In such compounds, the optional substituents are on the aryl groups of the respective triphenylmethyl or pixyl groups. Particularly preferred labile groups include MMT (4-methoxytriphenylmethyl), DMT (4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl), pixyl (9-phenylxanthenyl), or substituted pixyl (9-phenylxanthenyl having one or more substituents on the aryl rings of the xanthenyl moiety; suitable substituents being halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, preferably  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl, and  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ , preferably  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy). Selection of the appropriate labile group is possible based, *inter alia* upon the stability of the support medium (SM) and the linking group (L) to acid. In general,

triphenylmethyl (trityl) and its derivatives (DMT and MMT being commonly referred to as "trityl groups") will require lower pH for removal than will 9-phenylxanthenyl and substituted variants of 9-phenylxanthenyl (referred to herein as "pixyl groups). The person skilled in the art should choose the labile group that is nearly fully removed under conditions that are compatible with the support medium and linker, taking into account other factors such as relative cost of labile group, cost of removal reagents, availability and disposability of reagents and solvents, etc. In general, pixyl groups are favored for their greater lability in relatively high pKa acids such as acetic acid, whereas trityl groups are favored for their relative abundance in the economy, but generally require lower pKa acids, such as chlorinated acetic acids (e.g. dichloroacetic acid (DCA)), which are less-favored due to ecological concerns, for their removal.

When T is a labile group, e.g. an acid-labile group, it may be removed to produce embodiments in which T is H. As such embodiments are generally produced in the process of manufacturing an oligonucleotide, which is a preferred use for compounds of formula I(a), such embodiments in which T is H, are also preferred.

When T is H, the free OH group formed by T and the O to which it is attached may be reacted with a species capable of linking an optionally protected nucleosidyl moiety to the O. Such species would include amidites, H-phosphonates and phosphotriesters, especially amidites and H-phosphonates.

In some preferred embodiments, G<sub>1</sub> is O, S or NH or N-bg, wherein bg is as defined above.

In some preferred embodiments, G<sub>1</sub> is O, S or N-bg. In particular preferred embodiments, G<sub>1</sub> is O or S, O being particularly preferred. In other particular preferred embodiments, G<sub>1</sub> is N-bg, wherein bg is either a non-labile group or a base-labile group. Specific non-labile groups that may be mentioned in this context are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl (preferably C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> (preferably C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>) alkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, norbornyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> (preferably C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>) cycloalkyl, and substituted phenyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, norbornyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> (preferably C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>) cycloalkyl. Suitable substituents on the alkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, norbornyl and cycloalkyl groups are F, Cl, Br, I, NO<sub>2</sub>, dialkylamino, alkoxy, alkylthio, etc. Additional suitable substituents on phenyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, norbornyl and cycloalkyl groups include at least one C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl group.

In some preferred embodiments, Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are independently O, S, CH<sub>2</sub> or C(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, wherein alkyl is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>, preferably C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl. In particularly preferred embodiments, Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are independently O, S, C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>) or CH<sub>2</sub>.

In particular preferred embodiments G<sub>1</sub> is O, Y<sub>1</sub> is O and Y<sub>2</sub> is O.

In other preferred embodiments G<sub>1</sub> is S, Y<sub>1</sub> is O and Y<sub>2</sub> is O.

In other preferred embodiments G<sub>1</sub> is O, Y<sub>1</sub> is S and Y<sub>2</sub> is S.

In other preferred embodiments, G<sub>1</sub> is S, Y<sub>1</sub> is S and Y<sub>2</sub> is S.

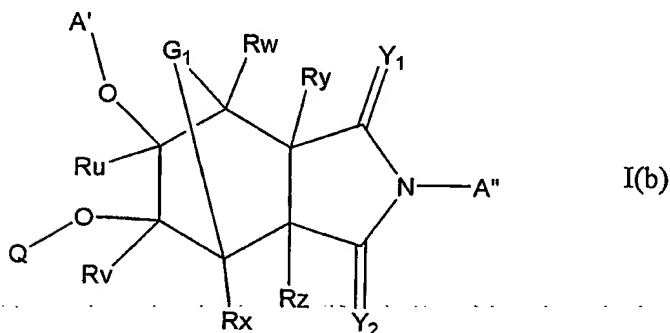
In some preferred embodiments, each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz is independently selected from the group consisting of H and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, preferably C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl.

In some preferred embodiments, at least one of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz is a substituent. In other preferred embodiments, at least one pair of variables, Ru and Rv, Rx and Rw, or Ry and Rz, is a substituent. In particularly preferred embodiments, at least one pair of variables, Ru and Rv, Rx and Rw, or Ry and Rz, is a substituent selected from C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>, even more preferably C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl. In other preferred embodiments, each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz is H.

In some preferred embodiments, G<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each O and each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are each independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl. In particularly preferred embodiments, G<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each O and Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are each H or methyl. In exemplary embodiments, G<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each O and Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are each H.

A suitable support medium may be any medium that facilitates separation of the compound of formula I(a) and derivatives thereof as described in detail herein, from a solution comprising reagent, reactant or wash solvent. In some cases, the support medium will be a solid phase support medium, such as a polymeric bead or controlled pore glass. In other cases, the support medium will be a semi-soluble support, which permits the compound of formula I(a) and derivatives thereof to be soluble in a solution having a certain characteristic polarity, but insoluble in solution having a different characteristic polarity. Suitable semi-soluble supports include polyethylene glycol polymer supports, which are generally soluble in less polar organic solutions, but which can be rendered insoluble upon addition of a more polar solvent, such as an alcohol (e.g. methanol or ethanol). Other suitable semi-solid supports include chitosan supports, which are similarly relatively soluble in less polar solutions. The person of ordinary skill in the art should recognize that it is necessary to choose higher molecular weight polymers (whether polyethyleneglycol (PEG), chitosan or some other semi-soluble support) to solubilize not only the compounds of formula I(a), but also derivatives thereof.

In some embodiments, there are provided compositions of formula I(b):

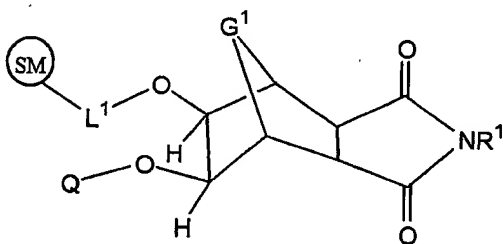


wherein each of A' and A'' is H or a blocking group, or one of A' and A'' is SM or L-SM, wherein SM is a support medium, and L is a linking moiety, the other of A' and A'' being H or a blocking group; each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry and Rz is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkenyl; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each independently of one another O, S, NR<sub>1</sub> CH<sub>2</sub> or CR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>, wherein

$R_1$  is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkenyl;  $G_1$  is O, S or  $NR'$ , wherein  $R'$  is H or a blocking group; T is H, a labile group, a nucleosidyl moiety, a protected nucleosidyl moiety, a nucleosidyl moiety linked through a phosphorus linker (e.g. phosphitidyl triester, phosphodiester, phosphorothioate diester, or phosphotriester moiety), a protected oligonucleotidyl or an oligonucleotidyl moiety.

Some preferred embodiments of the compound of formula I(b) are those in which each of  $A'$  and  $A''$  are H. Such compounds are useful as intermediates in the manufacture of support-bound linkers of formula I(a). Other preferred embodiments of the compound of formula I(b) are those in which one of  $A'$  is H and  $A''$  is a blocking group, as described above. Such compounds are useful as intermediates in the manufacture of support-bound linkers of formula I(a). Other preferred embodiments of the compound of formula I(b) are those in which  $A'$  is a blocking group, as described above, and  $A''$  is H. Such compounds are useful as intermediates in the manufacture of support-bound linkers of formula I(a).

In some embodiments, there are provided synthesis supports of the formula:

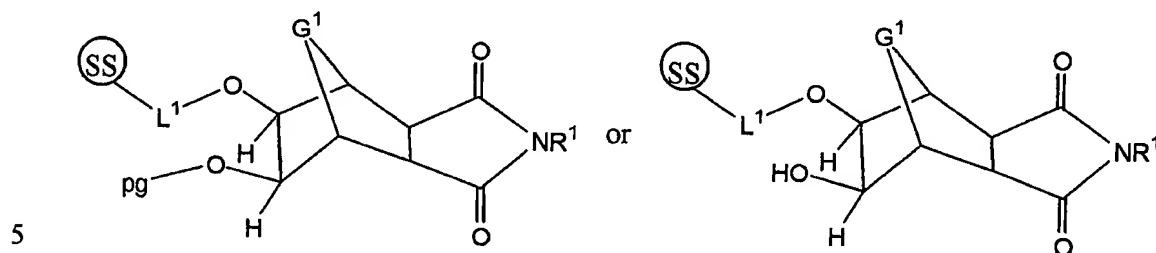


wherein SM is a support medium, e.g. a solid or a semi-soluble support medium,  $L^1$  is a linker,  $G^1$  is O, S,  $NR^2$ , wherein  $R^2$  is other than H; Q is H or pg, wherein pg is a protecting group, and  $R^1$  is a blocking group.

In particular embodiments, SM is a solid support,  $G^1$  is O, and  $R^1$  is an optionally further substituted alkyl, aryl, acyl, aralkyl, arylacyl, cycloalkyl (which may be partially dehydrogenated) heteroaryl or heteroarylacyl group. In some preferred embodiments,  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted aryl, such as phenyl, naphthyl, or anthracenyl. In some preferred embodiments,  $R^1$  is optionally substituted heteroaryl, such as pyridyl (e.g. pyrid-2-yl, pyrid-3-yl, pyrid-4-yl, or further substituted variants thereof), pyrimidyl (e.g. pyrimid-2-yl, pyrimid-4-yl, pyrimid-5-yl, or further substituted variants thereof), thiophenyl (e.g. thiophen-2-yl, thiophen-3-yl, or further substituted variants thereof), furanyl (furan-2-yl, furan-3-yl, or further substituted variants thereof), quinolinyl (e.g. quinolin-2-yl, quinolin-3-yl, quinolin-4-yl, quinolin-6-yl, quinolin-7-yl, or further substituted variants thereof). In some other preferred embodiments,  $R^1$  is optionally substituted alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, i-butyl, n-pentanyl, isooctanyl or dodecanyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents. In some preferred embodiments,  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted acyl, preferably  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  acyl, and more preferably  $C_1$ - $C_8$  acyl, such as formyl, acetyl, pranoyl, butanoyl, octanoyl, etc.

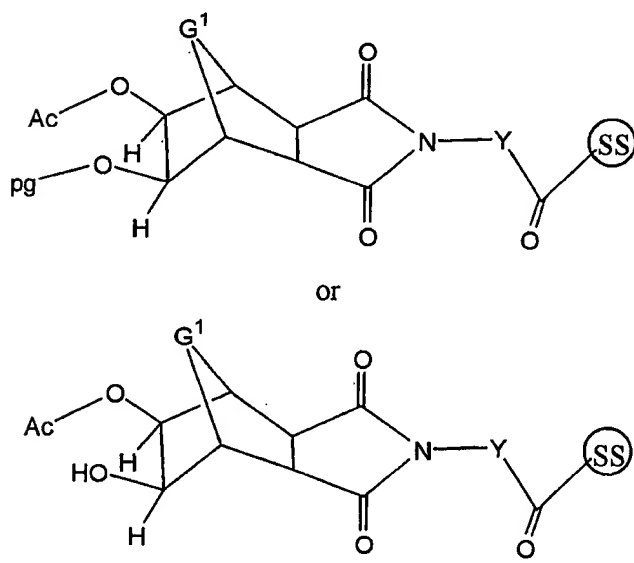
Further substituents for groups defined above for  $R^1$ , when  $R^1$  is alkyl, acyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, include F, Cl, Br, I,  $O-C_1-C_{12}$  alkyl (e.g. O-methyl, O-ethyl and O-isopropyl),  $O-C_1-C_{12}$  acyl,  $NO_2$ , aryl, or heteroaryl. When  $R^1$  is aryl or heteroaryl, the  $R^1$  substituents further include alkyl and/or acyl.

In some embodiments of the invention, there are provided synthesis supports of the formula:



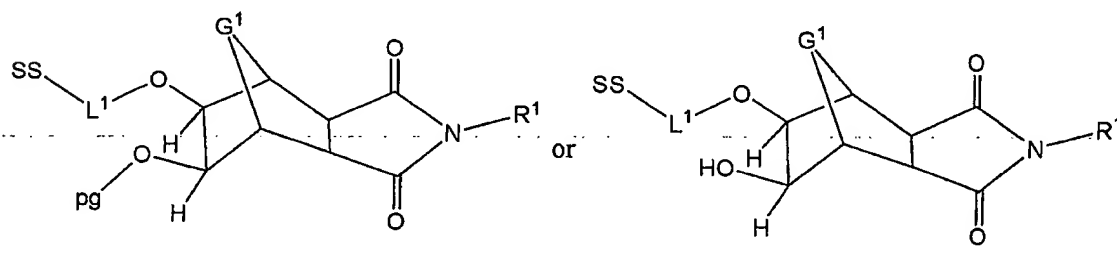
wherein SS is a solid support medium,  $L^1$  is a linker,  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^2$ ,  $R^2$  is a substituent other than H, pg is a protecting group and  $R^1$  is a substituent other than H.

In some embodiments of the invention, there are provided synthesis supports of the formula:



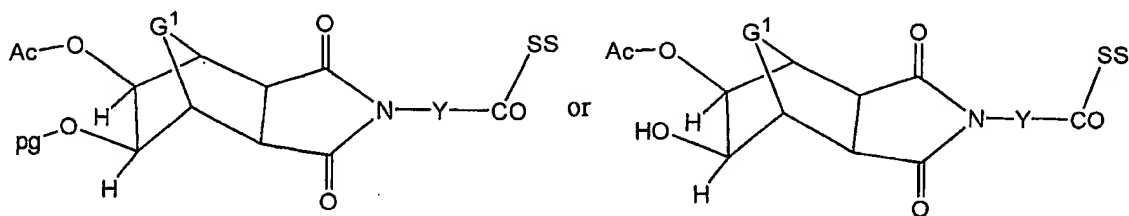
wherein SS is a solid support medium, Y is a divalent group,  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^2$ ,  $R^2$  is a substituent other than H, and Ac and pg are mutually orthogonal protecting groups.

In some embodiments, there are provided compounds of the formula:



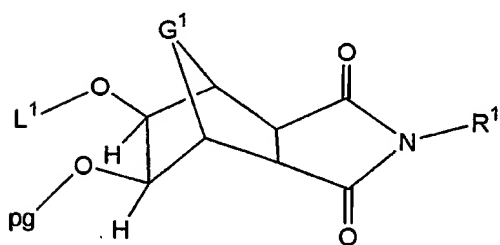
wherein SS is a solid support medium,  $L^1$  is a divalent linker joining the solid support to O, pg is a protecting group,  $G^1$  is O, S,  $NR^2$ ,  $R^2$  is a substituent other than H, and  $R^1$  is a substituent other than H.

In other embodiments, there are provided compounds of the formula:



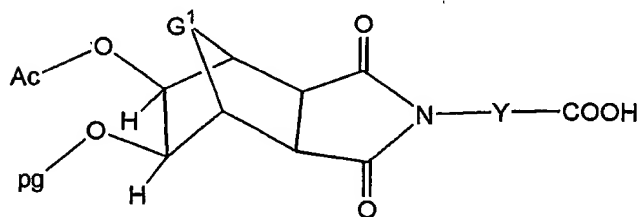
wherein SS is a solid support medium, Y is a divalent group, G<sup>1</sup> is O, S, NR<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> is a substituent other than H, Ac is an acetyl blocking group and pg is a protecting group. In some embodiments of the invention, the acetyl blocking group Ac and the protecting group pg are orthogonal to one another. In some embodiments, Ac is base-labile and pg is acid-labile.

In other embodiments, there are provided compounds of the formula:



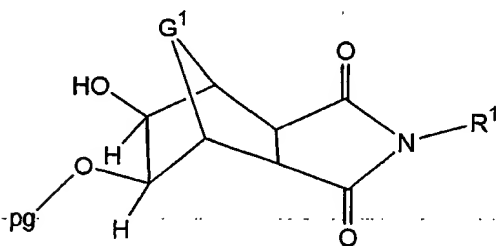
wherein the variables are defined herein, e.g. as above.

In other embodiments, there are provided compounds of the formula:



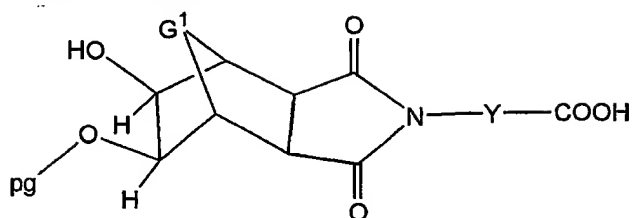
wherein the variables are defined herein, e.g. as above.

In other embodiments, there are provided compounds of the formula:



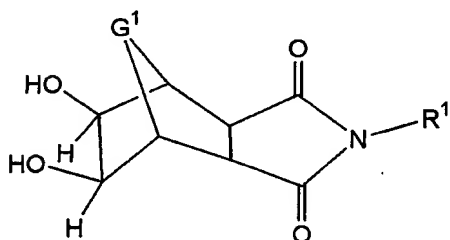
wherein the variables are defined herein, e.g. as above.

In other embodiments, there are provided compounds of the formula:



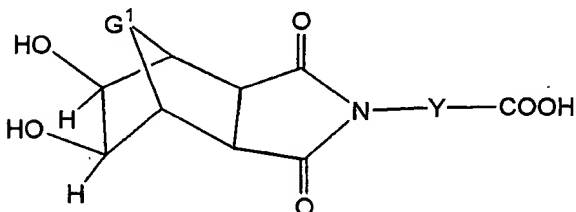
wherein the variables are defined herein, e.g. as above.

In other embodiments, there are provided compounds of the formula:



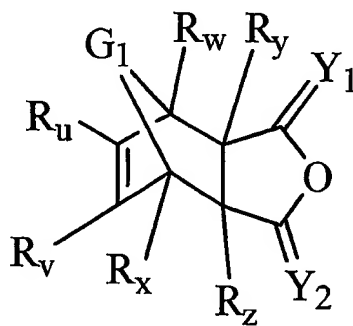
5 wherein the variables are defined herein, e.g. as above.

In other embodiments, there are provided compounds of the formula:



wherein the variables are defined herein, e.g. as above.

In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula:

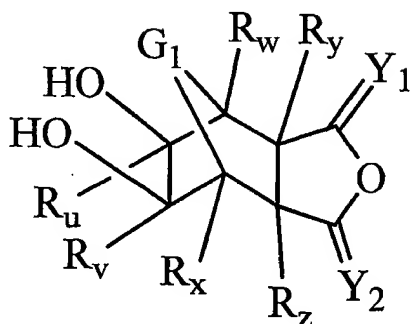


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wherein G<sup>1</sup> is O, S or NR<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1</sup> is H or a substituent, each of R<sub>u</sub>, R<sub>v</sub>, R<sub>w</sub>, R<sub>x</sub>, R<sub>y</sub> and R<sub>z</sub> is independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, Y<sub>1</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y1</sub><sup>1</sup>R<sub>y1</sub><sup>2</sup>, wherein each of R<sub>y1</sub><sup>1</sup> and R<sub>y1</sub><sup>2</sup> is independently optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, Y<sub>2</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y2</sub><sup>1</sup>R<sub>y2</sub><sup>2</sup>, wherein each of R<sub>y2</sub><sup>1</sup> and R<sub>y2</sub><sup>2</sup> is optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl.

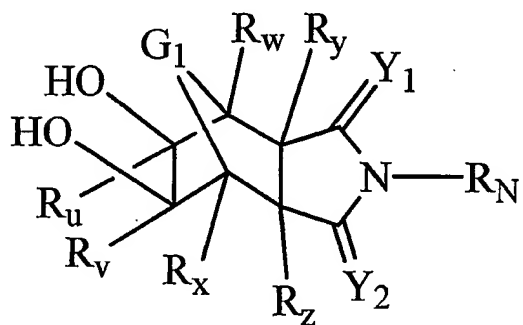


In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula



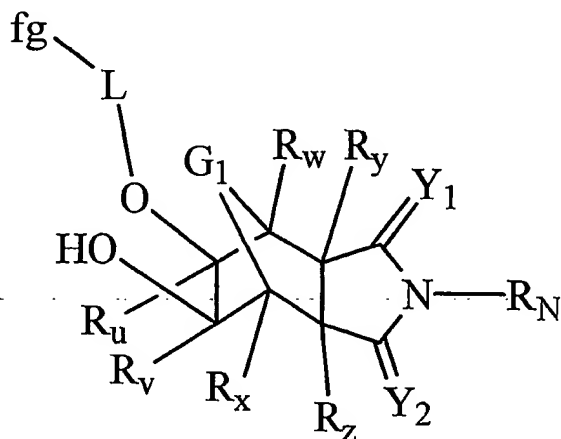
wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^1$ ,  $R^1$  is H or a substituent, each of  $R_u$ ,  $R_v$ ,  $R_w$ ,  $R_x$ ,  $R_y$  and  $R_z$  is independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl,  $Y_1$  is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or  $CR_{y1'}R_{y1''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y1'}$  and  $R_{y1''}$  is independently optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl,  $Y_2$  is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or  $CR_{y2'}R_{y2''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y2'}$  and  $R_{y2''}$  is optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl.

In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula



wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^1$ ,  $R^1$  is H or a substituent; each of  $R_u$ ,  $R_v$ ,  $R_w$ ,  $R_x$ ,  $R_y$  and  $R_z$  is independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl;  $Y_1$  is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or  $CR_{y1'}R_{y1''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y1'}$  and  $R_{y1''}$  is independently optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl;  $Y_2$  is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or  $CR_{y2'}R_{y2''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y2'}$  and  $R_{y2''}$  is optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; and  $R_N$  is H or a substituent.

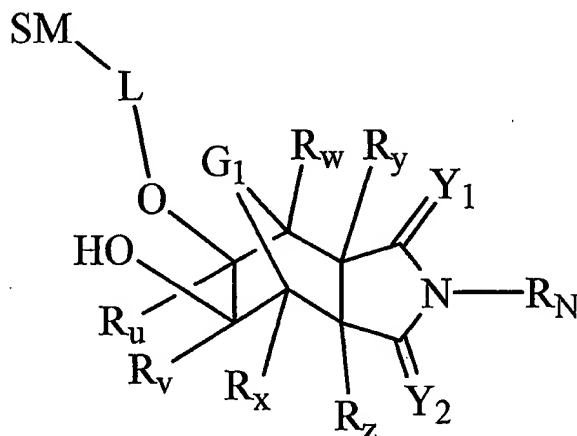
In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula:



wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^1$ ,  $R^1$  is H or a substituent; each of  $R_u$ ,  $R_v$ ,  $R_w$ ,  $R_x$ ,  $R_y$  and  $R_z$  is independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl;  $Y_1$  is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or  $CR_{y1'}R_{y1''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y1'}$  and  $R_{y1''}$  is

independently optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; Y<sub>2</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y2'</sub>R<sub>y2''</sub>, wherein each of R<sub>y2'</sub> and R<sub>y2''</sub> is optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; R<sub>N</sub> is H or a substituent; and L is a linking group and fg is a functional group.

In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula

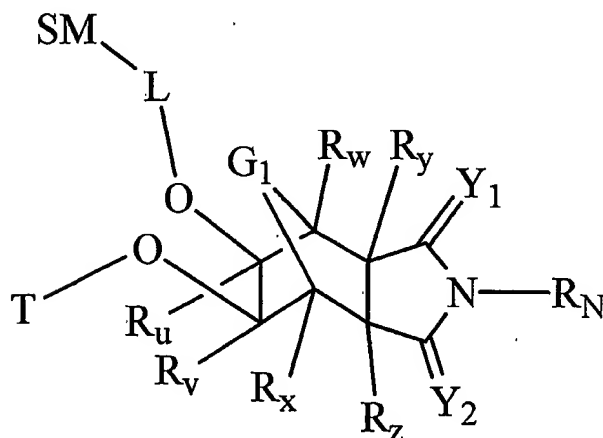


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wherein G<sup>1</sup> is O, S or NR<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1</sup> is H or a substituent; each of R<sub>u</sub>, R<sub>v</sub>, R<sub>w</sub>, R<sub>x</sub>, R<sub>y</sub> and R<sub>z</sub> is independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl; Y<sub>1</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y1'</sub>R<sub>y1''</sub>, wherein each of R<sub>y1'</sub> and R<sub>y1''</sub> is independently optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; Y<sub>2</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y2'</sub>R<sub>y2''</sub>, wherein each of R<sub>y2'</sub> and R<sub>y2''</sub> is optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; R<sub>N</sub> is H or a substituent; L is a linking group and fg is a functional group; and SM is a support medium.

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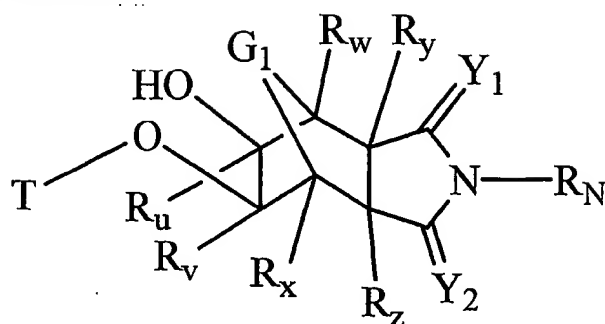
In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula:



wherein G<sup>1</sup> is O, S or NR<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1</sup> is H or a substituent; each of R<sub>u</sub>, R<sub>v</sub>, R<sub>w</sub>, R<sub>x</sub>, R<sub>y</sub> and R<sub>z</sub> is independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl; Y<sub>1</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y1'</sub>R<sub>y1''</sub>, wherein each of R<sub>y1'</sub> and R<sub>y1''</sub> is independently optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; Y<sub>2</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y2'</sub>R<sub>y2''</sub>, wherein each of R<sub>y2'</sub> and R<sub>y2''</sub> is optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; R<sub>N</sub> is H or a substituent; L is a linking group and fg is a functional group; T is a labile protecting group; SM is a support medium.

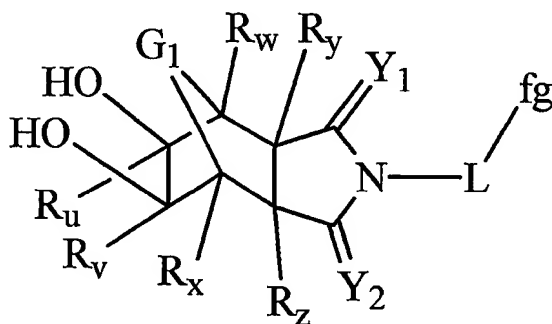
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In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula:



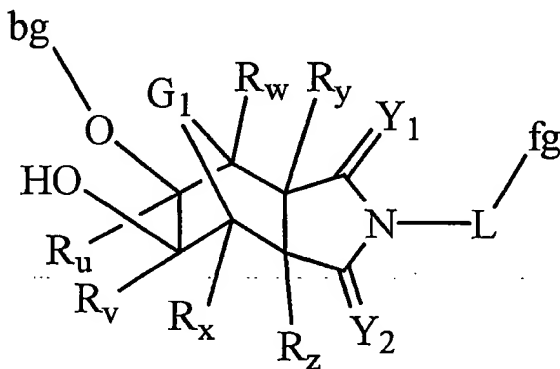
- wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^1$ ,  $R^1$  is H or a substituent; each of  $R_u$ ,  $R_v$ ,  $R_w$ ,  $R_x$ ,  $R_y$  and  $R_z$  is independently H,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl;  $Y_1$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y1'}R_{y1''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y1'}$  and  $R_{y1''}$  is independently optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $Y_2$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y2'}R_{y2''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y2'}$  and  $R_{y2''}$  is optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $R_N$  is H or a substituent; and T is a labile protecting group.

In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula:



- wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^1$ ,  $R^1$  is H or a substituent; each of  $R_u$ ,  $R_v$ ,  $R_w$ ,  $R_x$ ,  $R_y$  and  $R_z$  is independently H,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl;  $Y_1$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y1'}R_{y1''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y1'}$  and  $R_{y1''}$  is independently optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $Y_2$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y2'}R_{y2''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y2'}$  and  $R_{y2''}$  is optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $R_N$  is H or a substituent; L is a linking group; and fg is a functional group.

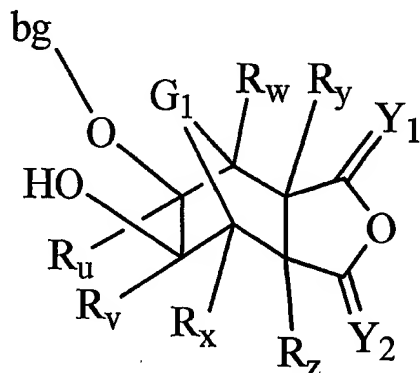
In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula:



- wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^1$ ,  $R^1$  is H or a substituent; each of  $R_u$ ,  $R_v$ ,  $R_w$ ,  $R_x$ ,  $R_y$  and  $R_z$  is independently H,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl;  $Y_1$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y1'}R_{y1''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y1'}$  and  $R_{y1''}$  is independently optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $Y_2$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y2'}R_{y2''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y2'}$  and  $R_{y2''}$  is optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $R_N$  is H or a substituent; L is a linking group; and fg is a functional group.

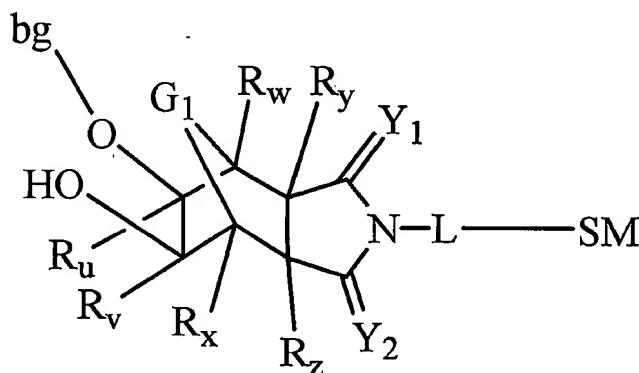
$R_{y2''}$  is optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $R_N$  is H or a substituent; L is a linking group; fg is a functional group; and bg is a blocking group.

In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula



- 5 wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^1$ ,  $R^1$  is H or a substituent; each of  $R_u$ ,  $R_v$ ,  $R_w$ ,  $R_x$ ,  $R_y$  and  $R_z$  is independently H,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl;  $Y_1$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y1'}R_{y1''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y1'}$  and  $R_{y1''}$  is independently optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $Y_2$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y2'}R_{y2''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y2'}$  and  $R_{y2''}$  is optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl.

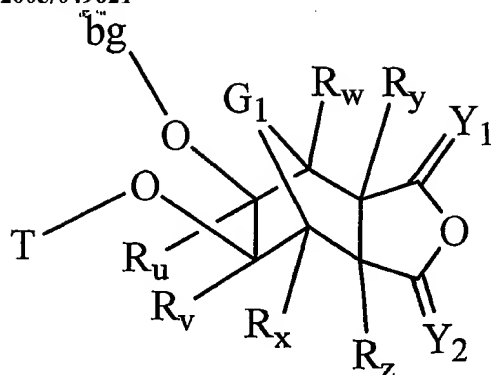
In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula



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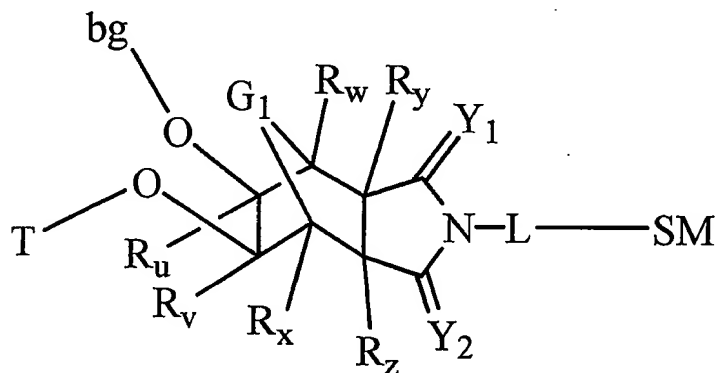
- 15 wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^1$ ,  $R^1$  is H or a substituent; each of  $R_u$ ,  $R_v$ ,  $R_w$ ,  $R_x$ ,  $R_y$  and  $R_z$  is independently H,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl;  $Y_1$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y1'}R_{y1''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y1'}$  and  $R_{y1''}$  is independently optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $Y_2$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y2'}R_{y2''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y2'}$  and  $R_{y2''}$  is optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl; L is a linking group and fg is a functional group; bg is a blocking group; and SM is a support medium.

In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula



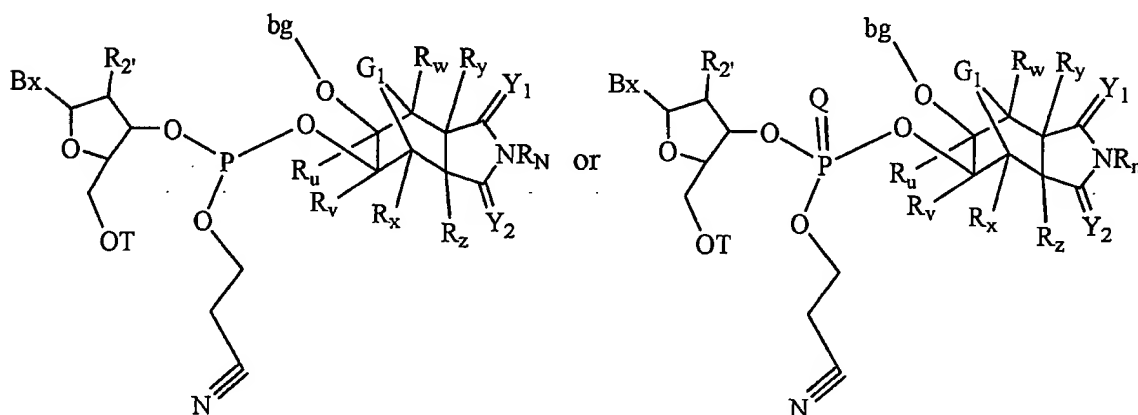
wherein G<sup>1</sup> is O, S or NR<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1</sup> is H or a substituent; each of R<sub>u</sub>, R<sub>v</sub>, R<sub>w</sub>, R<sub>x</sub>, R<sub>y</sub> and R<sub>z</sub> is independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl; Y<sub>1</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y1</sub><sup>+</sup>R<sub>y1</sub><sup>+</sup>, wherein each of R<sub>y1</sub><sup>+</sup> and R<sub>y1</sub><sup>+</sup> is independently optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; Y<sub>2</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y2</sub><sup>+</sup>R<sub>y2</sub><sup>+</sup>, wherein each of R<sub>y2</sub><sup>+</sup> and R<sub>y2</sub><sup>+</sup> is optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; and bg is a blocking group and T is a labile protecting group.

In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula



wherein G<sup>1</sup> is O, S or NR<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1</sup> is H or a substituent; each of R<sub>u</sub>, R<sub>v</sub>, R<sub>w</sub>, R<sub>x</sub>, R<sub>y</sub> and R<sub>z</sub> is independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl; Y<sub>1</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y1</sub>R<sub>y1</sub><sup>n</sup>, wherein each of R<sub>y1</sub><sup>·</sup> and R<sub>y1</sub><sup>n</sup> is independently optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; Y<sub>2</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sub>y2</sub>R<sub>y2</sub><sup>n</sup>, wherein each of R<sub>y2</sub><sup>·</sup> and R<sub>y2</sub><sup>n</sup> is optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; R<sub>N</sub> is H or a substituent; L is a linking group and fg is a functional group; bg is a blocking group; SM is a support medium; T is a labile protecting group.

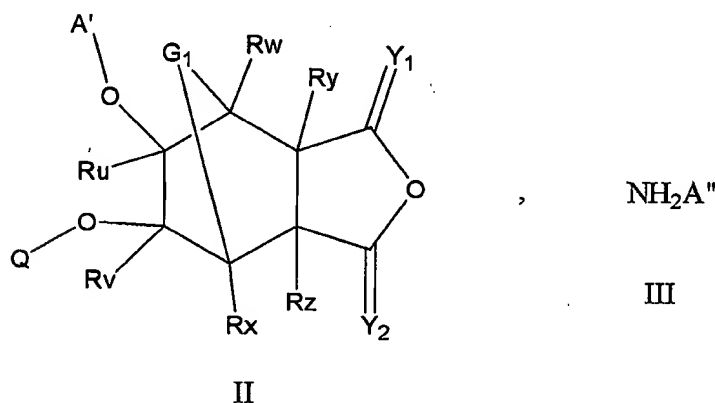
In further embodiments of the present invention are compounds of the formula



wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^1$ ,  $R^1$  is H or a substituent; each of  $R_u$ ,  $R_v$ ,  $R_w$ ,  $R_x$ ,  $R_y$  and  $R_z$  is independently H,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl;  $Y_1$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y1'}R_{y1''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y1'}$  and  $R_{y1''}$  is independently optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $Y_2$  is O, S,  $CH_2$ , or  $CR_{y2'}R_{y2''}$ , wherein each of  $R_{y2'}$  and  $R_{y2''}$  is optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl;  $R_N$  is H or a substituent; L is a linking group and fg is a functional group; SM is a support medium; Bx is a nucleobase which is optionally substituted; T is a labile protecting group; and Q is O or S.

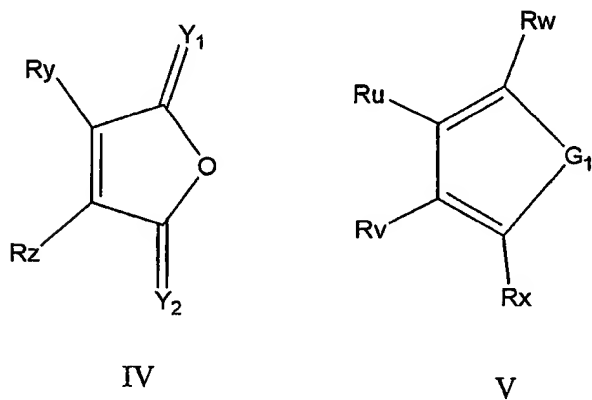
### PROCESSES OF MAKING INVENTIVE COMPOUNDS

Compounds of formula (I) can be manufactured by reacting a compound of formula II with a compound of formula III:

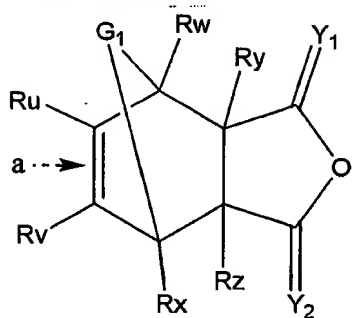


wherein each of the variables is described above.

Compounds of formula II can be synthesized by Diels-Alder reaction from dienophile IV and diene V:

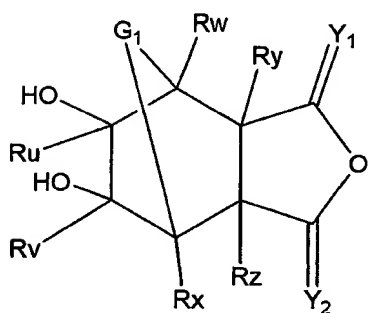


which together form intermediate A:



A

Addition of hydroxyl groups across the double bond a results in intermediate B:

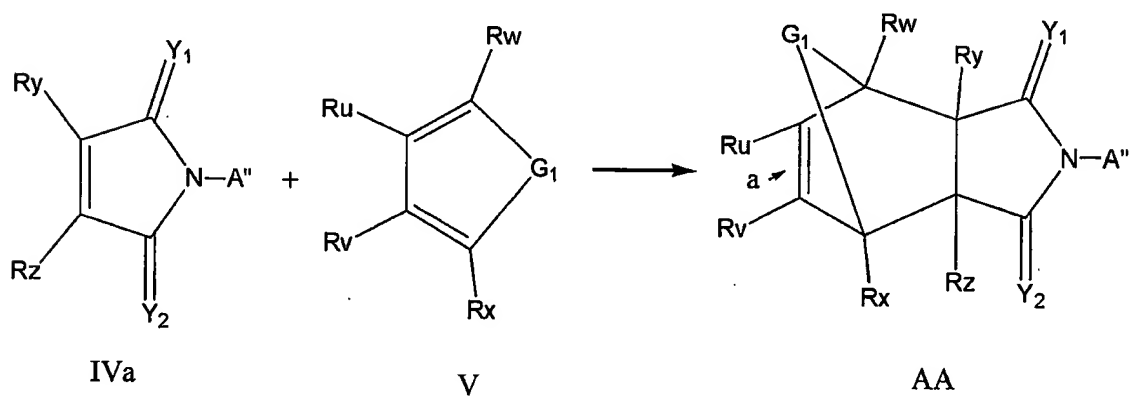


B

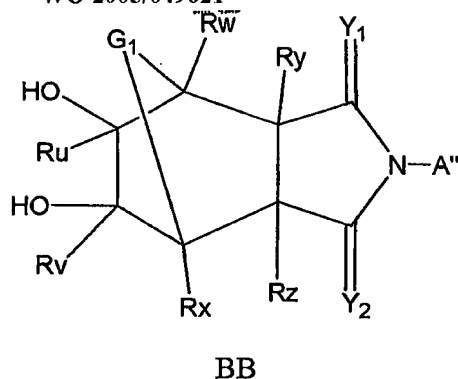
which may be derivatized to form a compound of formula II, above.

5 In other embodiments, compounds of formula I can be manufactured via the following pathway:

A dienophile IVa is reacted with a diene V to form an intermediate AA:

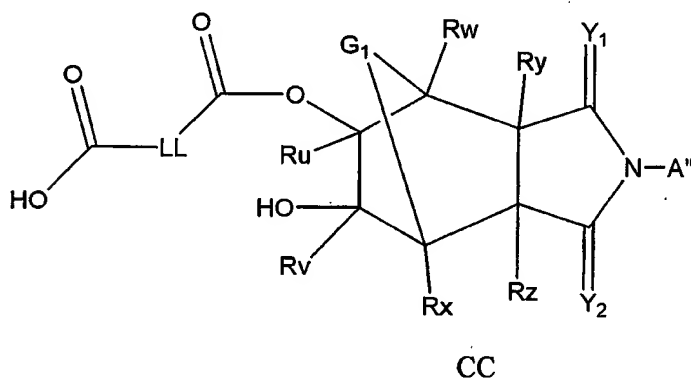


Hydroxyl groups may the be added across double bond a, to form the intermediate BB:



which may then be derivatized to form the compound of formula I, as described above.

In some embodiments of BB, AA'' is H. Such embodiments may be derivatized by reacting BB with diacid, diacid chloride, diacid anhydride, etc. to produce a compound of the formula:



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wherein LL is a divalent group such as alkylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, heterocyclyl, heteroarylene, and the other variables are as described above. Exemplary alkylene LL groups include C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkylene (e.g. preferably methylene, ethylene (e.g. ethyl-1,2-ene), propylene (e.g. propyl-1,2-ene, propyl-1,3-ene), butylene, (e.g. butyl-1,4-ene, 2-methylpropyl-1,3-ene), pentylene, hexylene, heptylene, octylene, decylene, dodecylene), etc. Exemplary cycloalkylene groups include C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> cycloalkylene groups, such as cyclopropylene, cyclobutylene, cyclopentanyl-1,3-ene, cyclohexyl-1,4-ene, etc. Exemplary arylene LL groups include mono- or bicyclic arylene groups having from 6 to about 14 carbon atoms, e.g. phenyl-1,2-ene, naphthyl-1,6-ene, naphthyl-2,7-ene, anthracenyl, etc. Exemplary heterocyclyl groups within the scope of the invention include mono- or bicyclic aryl groups having from about 4 to about 12 carbon atoms and about 1 to about 4 hetero atoms, such as N, O and S, where the cyclic moieties may be partially dehydrogenated. Certain heteroaryl groups that may be mentioned as being within the scope of the invention include: pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl (e.g. 2,5-piperidinyl, 3,5-piperidinyl), piperazinyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydro quinolinyl, tetrahydro isoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinazolinyl, tetrahydroquinoxalinyl, etc. Exemplary heteroarylene groups include mono- or bicyclic aryl groups having from about 4 to about 12 carbon atoms and about 1 to about 4 hetero atoms, such as N, O and S. Certain heteroaryl groups that may be mentioned as being within the scope of the

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invention include: pyridylene (e.g. pyridyl-2,5-ene, pyridyl-3,5-ene), pyrimidinyl, thiophenyl, furanyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, etc.

Suitable reagents for introducing the group HOCO-LL-CO above include diacids (HO<sub>2</sub>C-LL-CO<sub>2</sub>H). Particularly suitable diacids include malonic acid (LL is methylene), succinic acid (LL is 1,2-ethylene), glutaric acid, adipic acid, pimelic acid, and phthalic acid. Other suitable reagents for introducing HOCO-LL-CO above include diacid anhydrides. Particularly suitable diacid anhydrides include malonic anhydride, succinic anhydride, glutaric anhydride, adipic anhydride, pimelic anhydride, and phthalic anhydride. Other suitable reagents for introducing HOCO-LL-CO include diacid esters, diacid halides, etc. One especially preferred reagent for introducing HOCO-LL-CO is succinic anhydride.

The compound of formula may be linked to a support via terminal carboxylic acid of the HOCO-LL-CO group, via a reactive group on the support medium. In some embodiments, the terminal carboxylic acid forms an amide linkage with an amine reagent on the support surface. In other embodiments, the terminal carboxylic acid forms an ester with an OH group on the support medium. In some embodiments, the terminal carboxylic acid may be replaced with a terminal acid halide, acid ester, acid anhydride, etc. Specific acid halides include carboxylic chlorides, bromides and iodides. Specific esters include methyl, ethyl, and other C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl esters. Specific anhydrides include formyl, acetyl, propanoyl, and other C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkanoyl esters of the terminal carboxylic acid group of the compound of formula CC.

In particular embodiments of formula I, Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are independently of each other O or S; G<sub>1</sub> is O, S, N-alkyl (wherein alkyl is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl), N-aryl (wherein aryl is C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl) or N-cycloalkyl (wherein cycloalkyl is C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> mono- or bicycloalkyl); and A'' is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> cycloalkyl, or C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> mono-, bi- or tri-cycloaryl.

In particularly preferred compounds of formula I, Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are independently H or methyl; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are both O; G<sub>1</sub> is O, S, N-methyl, N-ethyl, N-n-propyl, N-isopropyl, N-n-butyl, N-isobutyl, N-s-butyl or N-t-butyl, N-phenyl, N-cyclopentyl, N-cyclohexyl or N-cycloheptyl; and A'' is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, or phenyl.

In particularly preferred compounds of formula I, Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are independently H or methyl, at least one being methyl; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are both O; G<sub>1</sub> is O, S, N-methyl, N-ethyl, N-n-propyl, N-isopropyl, N-n-butyl, N-isobutyl, N-s-butyl or N-t-butyl, N-phenyl, N-cyclopentyl, N-cyclohexyl or N-cycloheptyl; and A'' is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, or phenyl.

In some preferred embodiments of compounds of formula I, at least two of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are H, the remainder being substituents other than H. In particularly preferred embodiments at least two of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are H, the remainder being substituents other than H; and Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are both O. In especially preferred embodiments, substituents at least two of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are H, the remainder being substituents other than H; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are both O and G<sub>1</sub> is O or S.

In specific particularly preferred embodiments, at least two of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are H, the remainder being substituents other than H; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are both O; G<sub>1</sub> is O or S; and A'' is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, or phenyl. In other specific preferred embodiments, at least two of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz are H, the remainder being substituents other than H; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are both O; G<sub>1</sub> is O; and A'' is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, or phenyl.

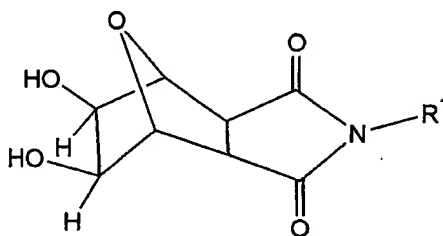
In some preferred embodiments of compounds of formula I, each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz is H. In particularly preferred embodiments each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz is H; and Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are both O. In especially preferred embodiments, each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz is H; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are both O and G<sub>1</sub> is O or S. In specific particularly preferred embodiments, each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz is H; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are both O; G<sub>1</sub> is O or S; and A'' is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, or phenyl. In other specific preferred embodiments, each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry, and Rz is H; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are both O; G<sub>1</sub> is O; and A'' is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, or phenyl.

In some embodiments of the invention, Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are S.

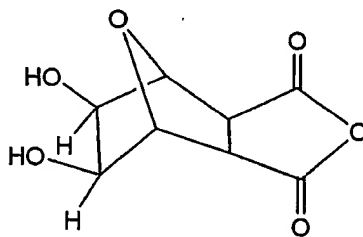
In some embodiments of the invention, G<sub>1</sub> is O or S.

In some embodiments of the invention, A'' is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl or phenyl.

In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:

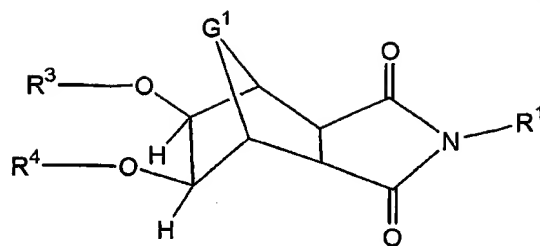


wherein R<sup>1</sup> is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:

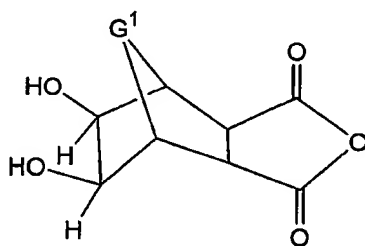


with a compound of formula: NH<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>1</sup>, wherein aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, under conditions sufficient to produce the product.

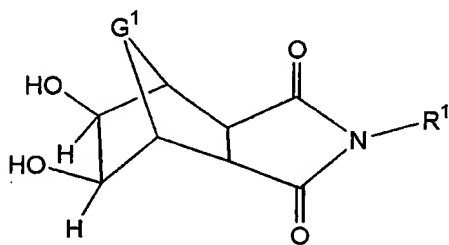
In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:



wherein G<sup>1</sup> is O, R<sup>3</sup> is H, R<sup>4</sup> is pg, wherein pg is a protecting group; R<sup>1</sup> is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:

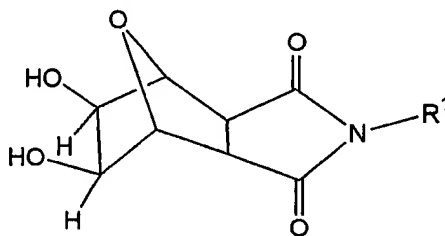


with a reactant of formula:  $\text{H}_2\text{NR}^1$  under conditions suitable to produce an imide intermediate of formula:

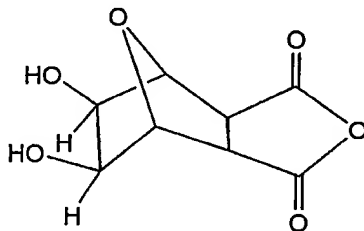


and reacting the imide intermediate with a compound of formula lg – pg, wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group, to form the product.

In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:

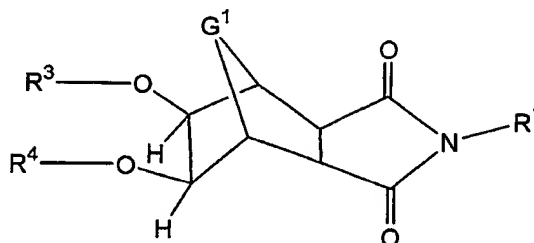


wherein R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:

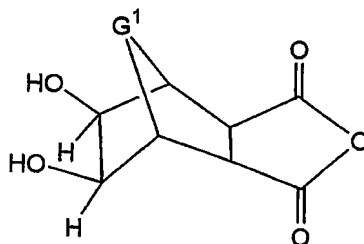


with a compound of formula:  $\text{NH}_2\text{-R}^1$ , wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is phenyl, under conditions sufficient to produce the product.

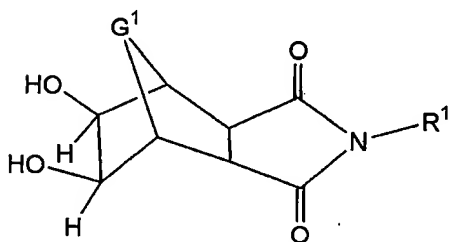
In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:



- 5 wherein  $\text{G}^1$  is O, S or  $\text{NR}^2$ , wherein  $\text{R}^2$  is a member of the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl or heteroaryl, wherein  $\text{R}^2$  is optionally further substituted and wherein each  $\text{R}^2$  optionally contains one or more unsaturations;  $\text{R}^3$  is H,  $\text{R}^4$  is pg, wherein pg is a protecting group;  $\text{R}^1$  is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the process
- 10 comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:

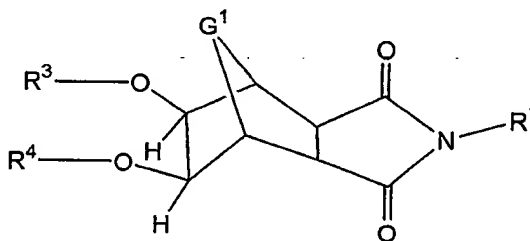


with a reactant of formula:  $\text{H}_2\text{NR}^1$  under conditions suitable to produce an imide intermediate of formula:

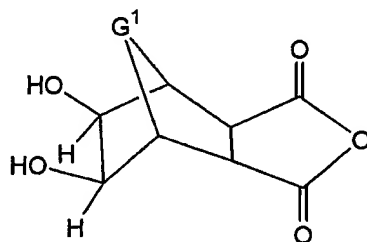


- 15 , and reacting the imide intermediate with a compound of formula lg - pg, wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group, to form the product.
- The process of claim 125, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is optionally substituted aryl or alkyl substituted with optionally substituted aryl.

In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:

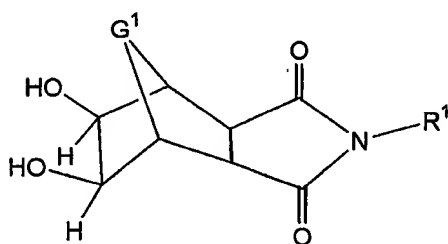


wherein  $G^1$  is O,  $R^3$  is H,  $R^4$  is pg, wherein pg is a protecting group;  $R^1$  is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein  $R^1$  is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:



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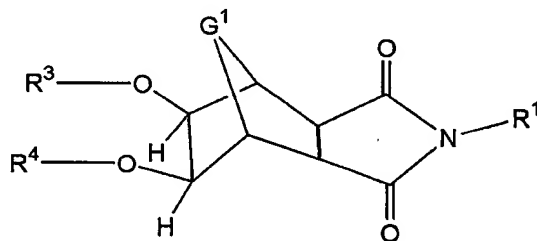
with a reactant of formula:  $H_2NR^1$  under conditions suitable to produce an imide intermediate of formula:



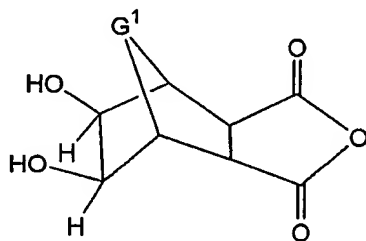
, and reacting the imide intermediate with a compound of formula lg – pg, wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group, to form the product.

10

In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:



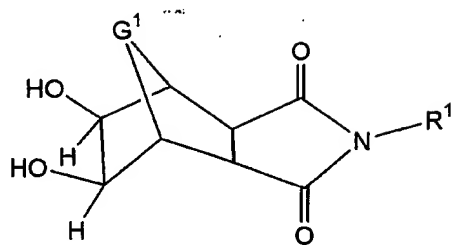
wherein  $G^1$  is O,  $R^3$  is H,  $R^4$  is pg, wherein pg is a protecting group; and  $R^1$  is phenyl, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:



15

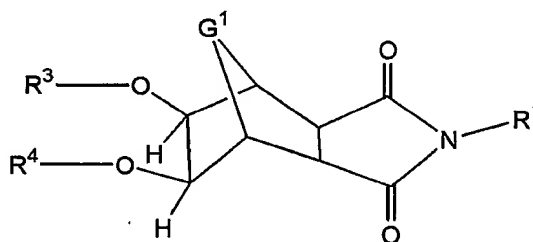
, wherein  $G^1$  is O,

with a compound of formula:  $NH_2-R^1$ , wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl, under conditions sufficient to produce an imide intermediate of formula:

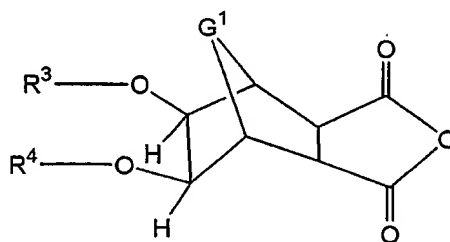


, and reacting the imide intermediate with a compound of formula: lg – pg, wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group under conditions sufficient to produce the product.

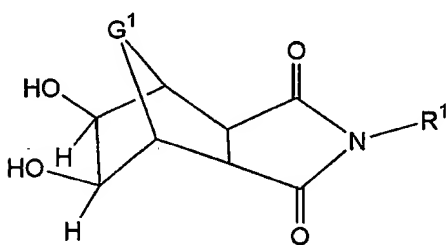
5 In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:



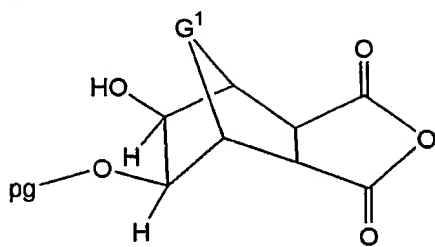
10 wherein G¹ is O, S or NR², wherein R² is a member of the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl or heteroaryl, wherein R² is optionally further substituted and wherein each R² optionally contains one or more unsaturations; R³ is L¹, wherein L¹ is a linking moiety, R⁴ is pg, wherein pg is a protecting group; R¹ is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein R¹ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:



15 with a reactant of formula: H₂NR¹ under conditions suitable to produce an imide intermediate of formula:



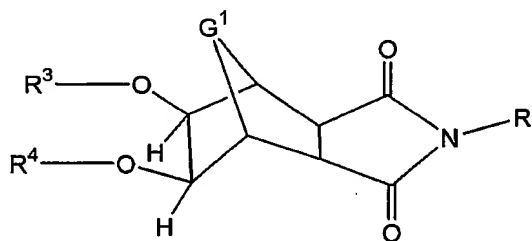
, reacting the imide intermediate with a compound of formula lg – pg, wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group, to form a protected intermediate of the formula:



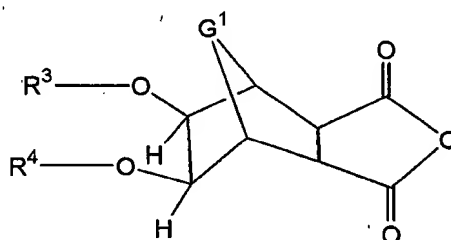
, and then reacting the protected intermediate with a reagent suitable to introduce the  $L^1$  moiety, under conditions suitable to produce the product.

The process of claim 140, wherein  $R^1$  is optionally substituted aryl or alkyl substituted with optionally substituted aryl.

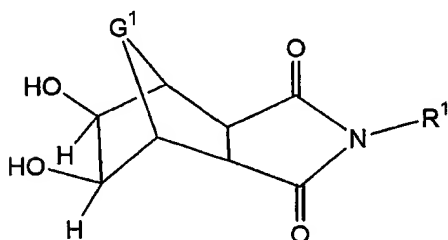
5 In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:



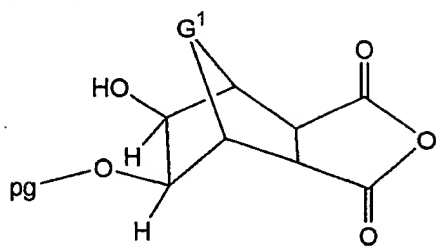
wherein  $G^1$  is O;  $R^3$  is  $L^1$ , wherein  $L^1$  is a linking moiety,  $R^4$  is pg, wherein pg is a protecting group;  $R^1$  is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein  $R^1$  is optionally substituted with one or more substituents,  
10 the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:



with a reactant of formula:  $H_2NR^1$  under conditions suitable to produce an imide intermediate of formula:



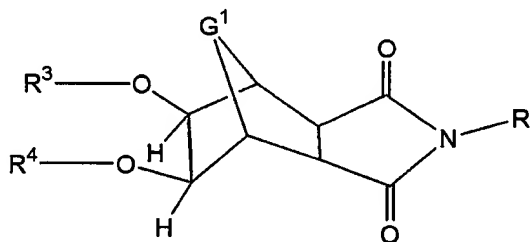
, reacting the imide intermediate with a compound of formula  
15 lg - pg, wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group, to form a protected intermediate of the formula:



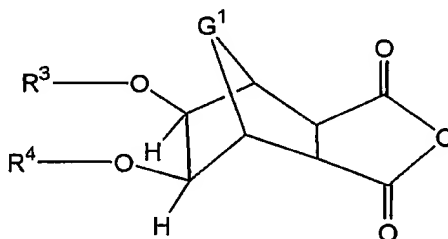
, and then reacting the protected intermediate with a reagent suitable to introduce the  $L^1$  moiety, under conditions suitable to produce the product.

The process of claim 151, wherein  $R^1$  is optionally substituted aryl or alkyl substituted with optionally substituted aryl.

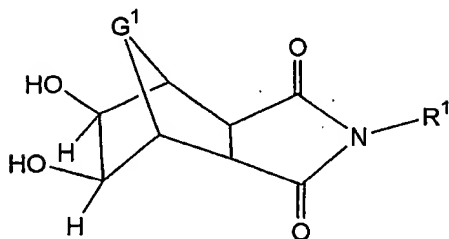
5 In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:



10 wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^2$ , wherein  $R^2$  is a member of the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl or heteroaryl, wherein  $R^2$  is optionally further substituted and wherein each  $R^2$  optionally contains one or more unsaturations;  $R^3$  is  $L^1$ -SS, wherein  $L^1$  is a linking moiety and SS is a solid support medium,  $R^4$  is pg, wherein pg is a protecting group;  $R^1$  is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein  $R^1$  is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:

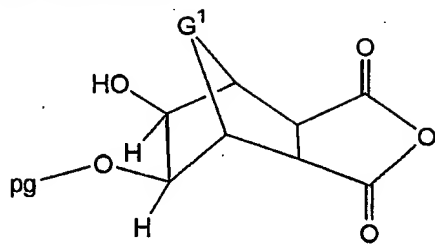


15 with a reactant of formula:  $H_2NR^1$  under conditions suitable to produce an imide intermediate of formula:

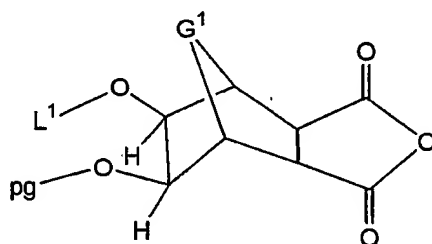


20 , reacting the imide intermediate with a compound of formula  $lg - pg$ , wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group, to form a protected intermediate of the formula:



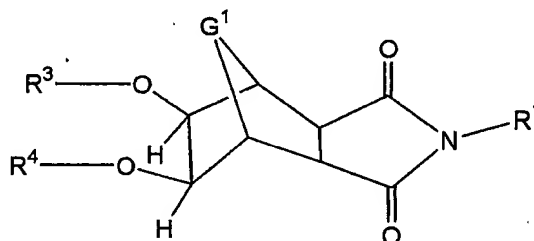


, and then reacting the protected intermediate with a reagent suitable to introduce the  $L^1$  moiety, under conditions suitable to produce a support intermediate of the formula:

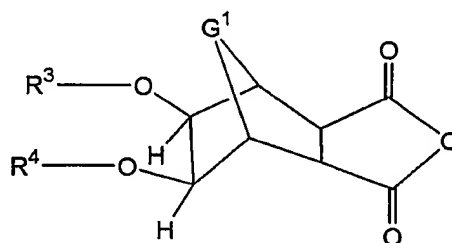


5 and then reacting the support intermediate with a solid support medium under conditions suitable to produce the product.

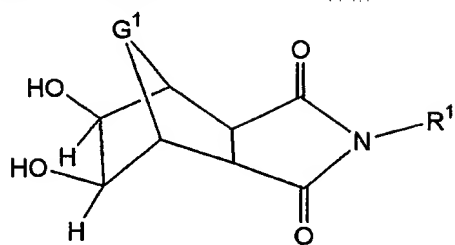
In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:



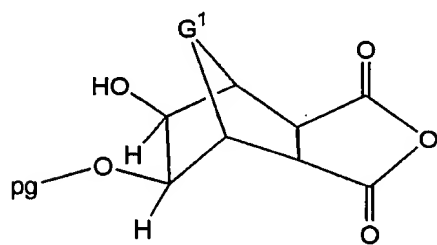
10 wherein  $G^1$  is O;  $R^3$  is  $L^1$ -SS, wherein  $L^1$  is a linking moiety and SS is a solid support medium, wherein  $L^1$  is a linking moiety,  $R^4$  is pg, wherein pg is a protecting group;  $R^1$  is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein  $R^1$  is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:



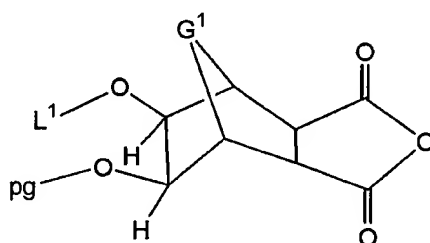
15 with a reactant of formula:  $H_2NR^1$  under conditions suitable to produce an imide intermediate of formula:



, reacting the imide intermediate with a compound of formula lg – pg, wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group, to form a protected intermediate of the formula:



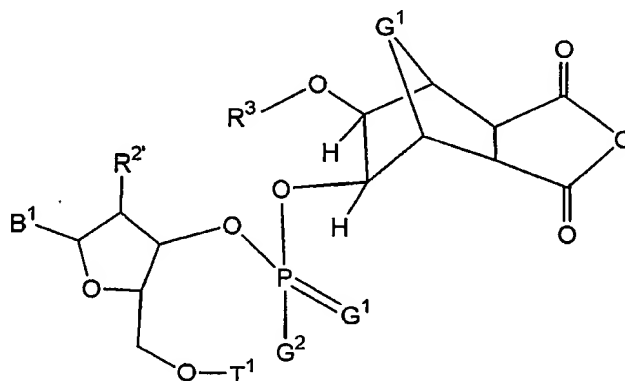
5 and then reacting the protected intermediate with a reagent suitable to introduce the L¹ moiety, under conditions suitable to produce a support intermediate of formula:



and reacting the support intermediate with a solid support medium having a suitable functional group under conditions suitable to produce the product.

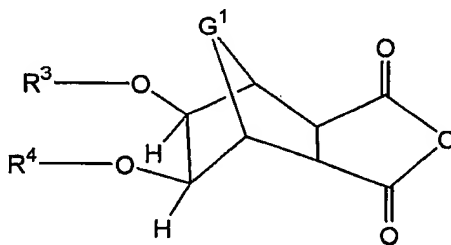
10

In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:



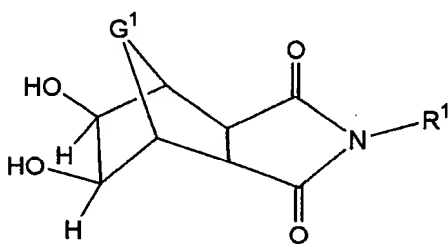
15 wherein B¹ is a nucleobase, G¹ is O or S, G² is OT², ST² or NR<sup>N</sup>N<sup>N</sup>, R² is a H, OH, protected OH or a substituent; T¹ is a protecting group, G¹ is O, S or NR², wherein R² is a member of the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl or heteroaryl, wherein R² is optionally further substituted and wherein each R² optionally contains one or more unsaturations; R³ is L¹-SS, wherein

$L^1$  is a linking moiety and SS is a solid support medium,  $R^4$  is pg, wherein pg is a protecting group;  $R^1$  is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein  $R^1$  is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:



5

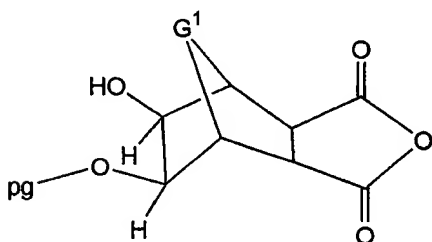
with a reactant of formula:  $H_2NR^1$  under conditions suitable to produce an imide intermediate of formula:



, reacting the imide intermediate with a compound of formula

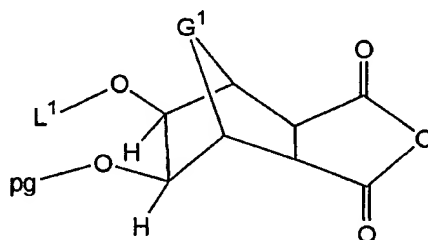
lg - pg, wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group, to form a protected intermediate of the formula:

10



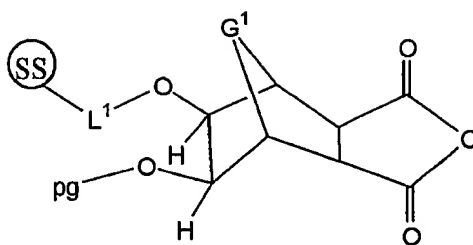
, and then reacting the protected intermediate with a reagent

suitable to introduce the  $L^1$  moiety, under conditions suitable to produce a support intermediate of the formula:

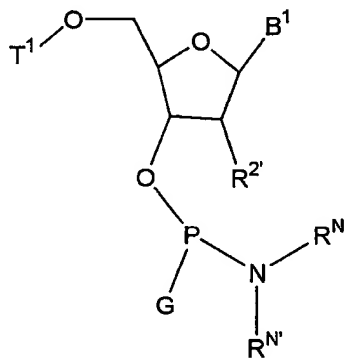


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and then reacting the support intermediate with a solid support medium under conditions suitable to produce an oligonucleotide synthesis support of the formula:

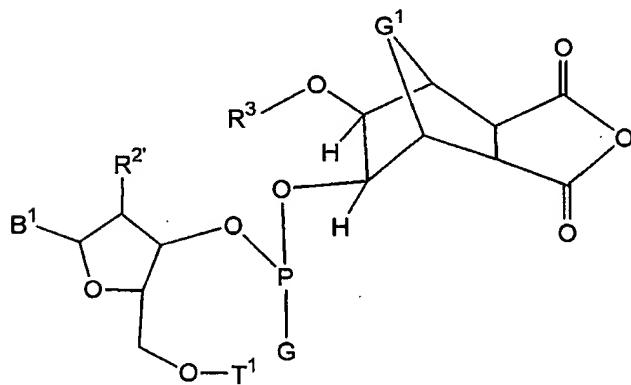


reacting the oligonucleotide synthesis support with an acid to remove pg and form a de-protected oligonucleotide synthesis support, then reacting the deprotected oligonucleotide synthesis support with an activated nucleoside:



5

wherein G is OT<sup>2</sup>, ST<sup>2</sup> or NR<sup>N</sup>R<sup>N'</sup>, wherein T<sup>2</sup> is a blocking group and R<sup>N</sup> and R<sup>N'</sup> independently are alkyl or together with the N to which they are attached form a heterocyclic ring structure, under conditions suitable to produce the intermediate:

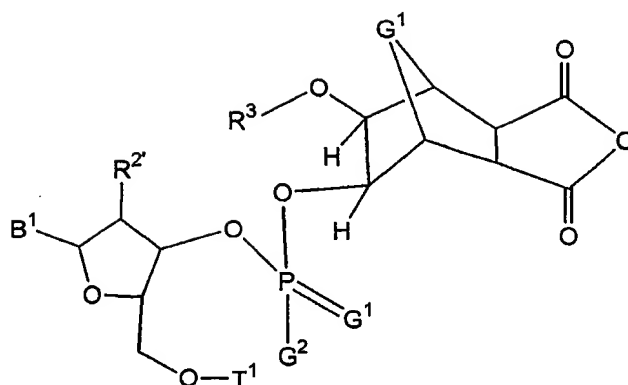


, and oxidizing the intermediate to form the

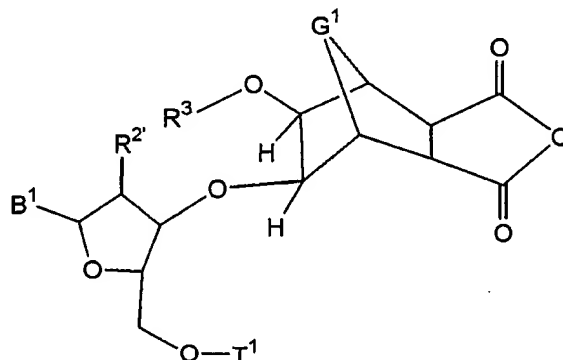
10

product.

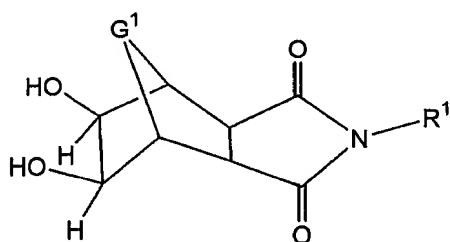
A process of making a product of formula:



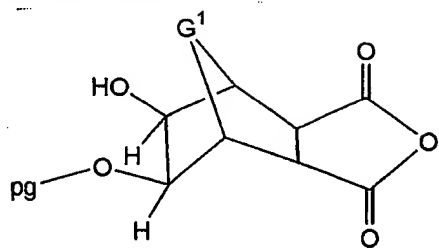
wherein B<sup>1</sup> is a nucleobase, R<sup>2'</sup> is a H, OH, protected OH or a substituent; T<sup>1</sup> is a protecting group; G<sup>1</sup> is O; R<sup>3</sup> is L<sup>1</sup>-SS, wherein L<sup>1</sup> is a linking moiety and SS is a solid support medium, wherein L<sup>1</sup> is a linking moiety, R<sup>4</sup> is pg, wherein pg is a protecting group; R<sup>1</sup> is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of formula:



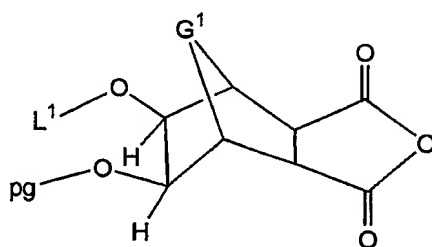
with a reactant of formula: H<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup> under conditions suitable to produce an imide intermediate of formula:



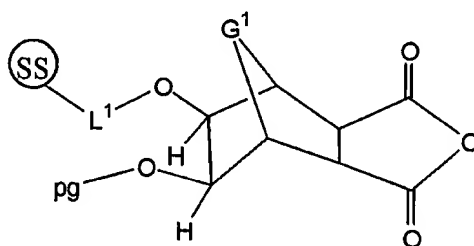
, reacting the imide intermediate with a compound of formula lg - pg, wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group, to form a protected intermediate of the formula:



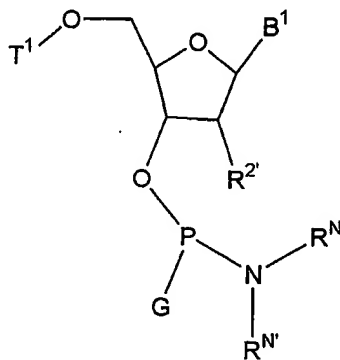
, and then reacting the protected intermediate with a reagent suitable to introduce the L<sup>1</sup> moiety, under conditions suitable to produce a support intermediate of formula:



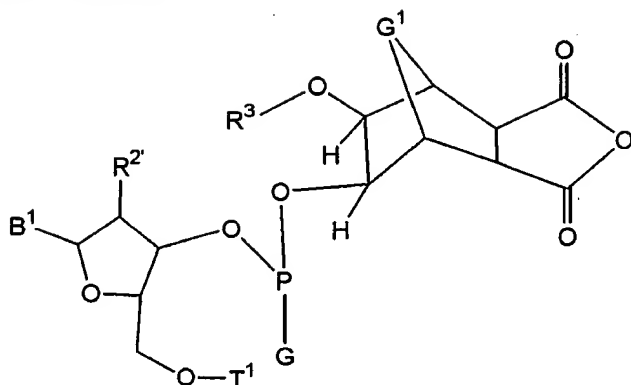
5 and reacting the support intermediate with a solid support medium having a suitable functional group under conditions suitable to produce an oligonucleotide synthesis support of the formula:



10 reacting the oligonucleotide synthesis support with an acid to remove pg and form a de-protected oligonucleotide synthesis support, then reacting the deprotected oligonucleotide synthesis support with an activated nucleoside:



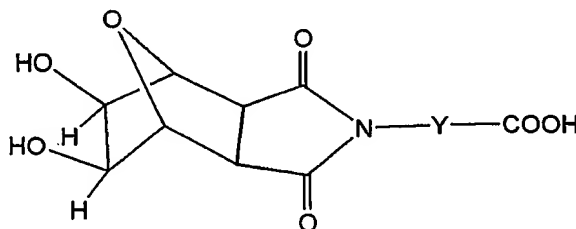
wherein G is OT<sup>2</sup>, ST<sup>2</sup> or NR<sup>N</sup>R<sup>N'</sup>, wherein T<sup>2</sup> is a blocking group and R<sup>N</sup> and R<sup>N'</sup> independently are alkyl or together with the N to which they are attached form a heterocyclic ring structure, under conditions suitable to produce the intermediate:



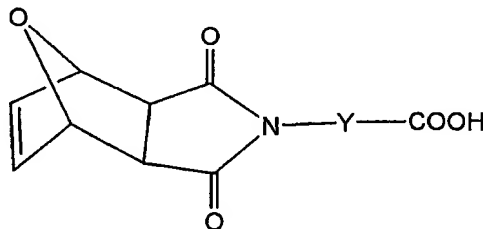
, and oxidizing the intermediate to form the product. The process of claim , wherein R<sup>1</sup> is optionally substituted aryl or alkyl substituted with optionally substituted aryl.

In preferred embodiments of the present process, pg is a 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl group, a 4-methoxytriphenylmethyl group, a pixyl group or a further substituted pixyl group; the reagent suitable to introduce the L<sup>1</sup> moiety is an anhydride, a cyclic anhydride, or more specifically a succinic anhydride; B<sup>1</sup> is a member of the group consisting of thyminy, cytosiny, uridiny, 5-methylcytosiny, guanyl and adeniny; R<sup>2</sup> is a 2'-substituent selected from H, OH, F, OMe, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OMe, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, or OY, wherein Y is a removable protecting group; T<sup>1</sup> is an acid-labile protecting group selected from 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl group, a 4-methoxytriphenylmethyl group, a pixyl group or a further substituted pixyl group.

In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:

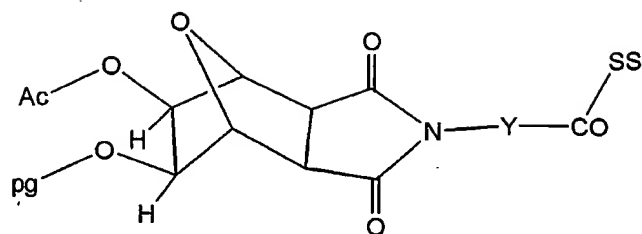


wherein Y is alkylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, heteroarylene, arylalkylene, alkarylene, or alkylenearylalkylene, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of the formula:

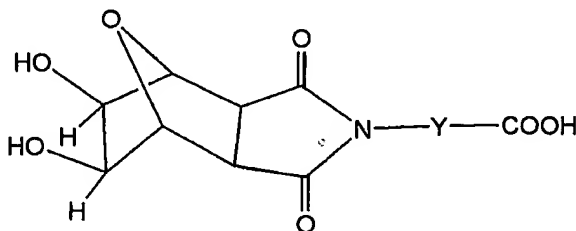


with a suitable oxidizing reagent to form the product, wherein the suitable oxidizing reagent is H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, optionally in the presence of a catalyst.

In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:

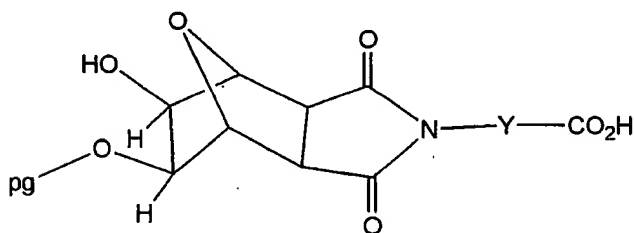


wherein Y is alkylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, heteroarylene, arylalkylene, alkarylene, or alkylenearylalkylene, SS is a solid support medium, Ac is an acyl blocking group and pg is a protecting group the process comprising reacting a compound of formula:

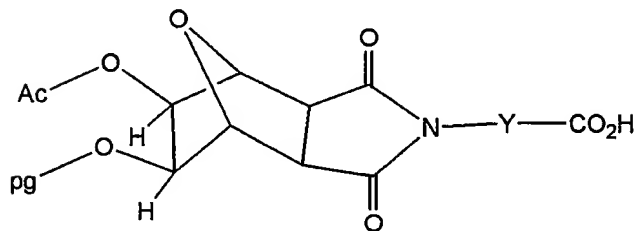


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with a protecting reagent of formula lg - pg, wherein lg is a leaving group and pg is a protecting group, to form a protected intermediate of formula:



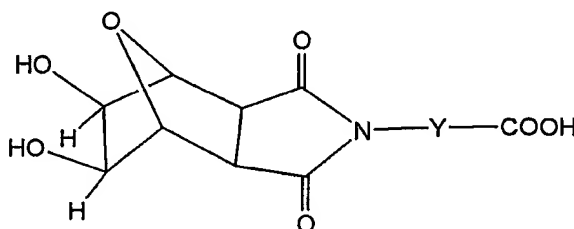
, and reacting the protected intermediate with an acylating reagent to form a protected-blocked intermediate of formula:



10

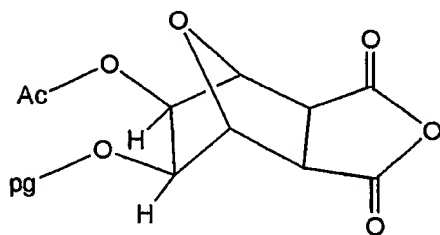
, wherein Ac is a blocking group, and reacting the protected-blocked intermediate with a suitable solid support medium to form the product.

In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:



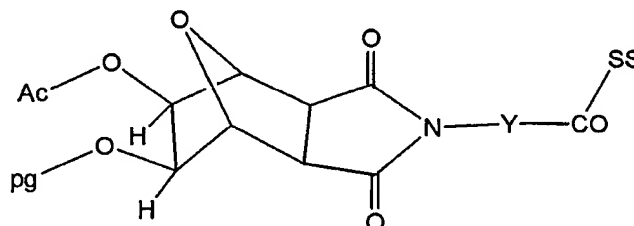


wherein Y is alkylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, heteroarylene, arylalkylene, alkarylene, or alkylenearyalkylene, the process comprising reacting an intermediate of the formula:

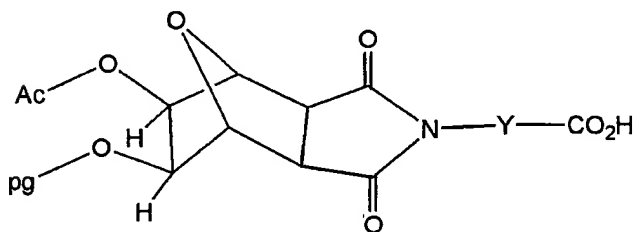


, wherein Ac is a blocking group and pg is a protecting group, with a reagent of the formula  $\text{NH}_2\text{-Y-COOH}$  under conditions suitable to produce the product.

5 In a further embodiment of the present invention is a process of making a product of the formula:



wherein Y is alkylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, heteroarylene, arylalkylene, alkarylene, or alkylenearyalkylene, SS is a solid support medium, Ac is an acyl blocking group and pg is a protecting group the process comprising reacting a compound of formula:



10 , wherein Ac is a blocking group, and reacting the protected-blocked intermediate, with a suitable solid support medium SS to form the product.

### Nucleobases

The nucleobases Bx may be the same or different, and include naturally occurring nucleobases adenine (A), guanine (G), thymine (T), uracil (U) and cytosine (C), as well as modified nucleobases.

15 Modified nucleobases include heterocyclic moieties that are structurally related to the naturally-occurring nucleobases, but which have been chemically modified to impart some property to the modified nucleobase that is not possessed by naturally-occurring nucleobases. The term "nucleobase," as used herein, is intended to be synonymous with "nucleic acid base or mimetic thereof." In general, a nucleobase is any substructure that contains one or more atoms or groups of atoms capable of hydrogen bonding to a base of an oligonucleotide.

20

As used herein, "unmodified" or "natural" nucleobases include the purine bases adenine (A) and guanine (G), and the pyrimidine bases thymine (T), cytosine (C) and uracil (U). Modified nucleobases include other synthetic and natural nucleobases such as 5-methylcytosine (5-me-C), 5-hydroxymethyl

cytosine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, 2-aminoadenine, 6-methyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-propyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-thiouracil, 2-thiothymine and 2-thiocytosine, 5-halouracil and cytosine, 5-propynyl ( $-C\equiv C-CH_3$ ) uracil and cytosine and other alkynyl derivatives of pyrimidine bases, 6-azo uracil, cytosine and thymine, 5-uracil (pseudouracil), 4-thiouracil, 8-halo, 8-amino, 8-thiol, 8-thioalkyl, 8-hydroxyl and other 8-substituted adenines and guanines, 5-halo particularly 5-bromo, 5-trifluoromethyl and other 5-substituted uracils and cytosines, 7-methylguanine and 7-methyladenine, 2-F-adenine, 2-amino-adenine, 8-azaguanine and 8-azaadenine, 7-deazaguanine and 7-deazaadenine and 3-deazaguanine and 3-deazaadenine. Further modified nucleobases include tricyclic pyrimidines such as phenoxazine cytidine(1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]benzoxazin-2(3H)-one), phenothiazine cytidine (1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]benzothiazin-2(3H)-one), G-clamps such as a substituted phenoxazine cytidine (e.g. 9-(2-aminoethoxy)-H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]benzoxazin-2(3H)-one), carbazole cytidine (2H-pyrimido[4,5-b]indol-2-one), pyridoindole cytidine (H-pyrido[3',2':4,5]pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-2-one). Modified nucleobases may also include those in which the purine or pyrimidine base is replaced with other heterocycles, for example 7-deaza-adenine, 7-deazaguanosine, 2-aminopyridine and 2-pyridone. Further nucleobases include those disclosed in United States Patent No. 3,687,808, those disclosed in *The Concise Encyclopedia Of Polymer Science And Engineering*, pages 858-859, Kroschwitz, J.I., ed. John Wiley & Sons, 1990, those disclosed by Englisch *et al.*, *Angewandte Chemie*, International Edition, 1991, 30, 613, and those disclosed by Sanghvi, Y.S., Chapter 15, *Antisense Research and Applications*, pages 289-302, Crooke, S.T. and Lebleu, B., ed., CRC Press, 1993.

Certain of these nucleobases are particularly useful for increasing the binding affinity of the oligomeric compounds of the invention. These include 5-substituted pyrimidines, 6-azapyrimidines and N-2, N-6 and O-6 substituted purines, including 2-aminopropyladenine, 5-propynyluracil and 5-propynylcytosine. 5-methylcytosine substitutions have been shown to increase nucleic acid duplex stability by 0.6-1.2°C (Sanghvi, Y.S., Crooke, S.T. and Lebleu, B., eds., *Antisense Research and Applications*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1993, pp. 276-278) and are presently preferred base substitutions, even more particularly when combined with 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar modifications.

Additional modifications may also be made at other positions on the oligonucleotide, particularly the 3' position of the sugar on the 3' terminal nucleotide and the 5' position of 5' terminal nucleotide. For example, one additional modification of the ligand conjugated oligonucleotides of the present invention involves chemically linking to the oligonucleotide one or more additional non-ligand moieties or conjugates which enhance the activity, cellular distribution or cellular uptake of the oligonucleotide. Such moieties include but are not limited to lipid moieties such as a cholesterol moiety (Letsinger *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1989, 86, 6553), cholic acid (Manoharan *et al.*, Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1994, 4, 1053), a thioether, e.g., hexyl-S-tritylthiol (Manoharan *et al.*, Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 1992, 660, 306; Manoharan *et al.*, Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1993, 3, 2765), a thiocholesterol (Oberhauser *et al.*, Nucl. Acids Res., 1992, 20, 533), an aliphatic chain, e.g., dodecandiol or undecyl residues (Saison-Behmoaras *et al.*, EMBO J., 1991, 10, 111; Kabanov *et al.*, FEBS Lett., 1990, 259, 327; Svinarchuk *et al.*,

Biöchimie, 1993, 75, 49), a phospholipid, e.g., di-hexadecyl-rac-glycerol or triethylammonium 1,2-di-O-hexadecyl-rac-glycero-3-H-phosphonate (Manoharan et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1995, 36, 3651; Shea et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 1990, 18, 3777), a polyamine or a polyethylene glycol chain (Manoharan et al., Nucleosides & Nucleotides, 1995, 14, 969), or adamantane acetic acid (Manoharan et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1995, 36, 3651), a palmityl moiety (Mishra et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta, 1995, 1264, 229), or an octadecylamine or hexylamino-carbonyl-oxysterol moiety (Crooke et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 1996, 277, 923).

Also encompassed within the scope of the present invention are oligonucleotides which comprise at least on nucleotide bearing a 2'-substituent selected from OH, F, O-alkyl (e.g. O-methyl), S-alkyl, N-alkyl, O-alkenyl, S-alkenyl, N-alkenyl; O-alkynyl, S-alkynyl, N-alkynyl; O-alkyl-O-alkyl, wherein the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl may be substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> alkyl or C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> alkenyl or alkynyl, respectively. Particularly preferred are O[(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>O]<sub>h</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>ONH<sub>2</sub>, and O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>ON[(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>, where g and h are from 1 to about 10. Other preferred oligonucleotides comprise one of the following at the 2' position: C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, O-alkaryl or O-aralkyl, SH, SCH<sub>3</sub>, OCN, Cl, Br, CN, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, SOCH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, ONO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkaryl, aminoalkylamino, polyalkylamino, substituted silyl, an RNA cleaving group, a reporter group, an intercalator, a group for improving the pharmacokinetic properties of an oligonucleotide, or a group for improving the pharmacodynamic properties of an oligonucleotide, and other substituents having similar properties. A preferred 2'-modification includes 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, also known as 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) or 2'-MOE) (Martin *et al.*, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1995, 78, 486-504). A further preferred modification includes 2'-dimethylaminoethoxy, i.e., a O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> group, also known as 2'-DMAOE, as described in examples hereinbelow, and 2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy (also known in the art as 2'-O-dimethyl-amino-ethoxy-ethyl or 2'-DMAEOE), i.e., 2'-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, also described in examples hereinbelow.

Other preferred modifications include 2'-methoxy (2'-O-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2'-aminopropoxy (2'-OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 2'-allyl (2'-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH<sub>2</sub>), 2'-O-allyl (2'-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH<sub>2</sub>) and 2'-fluoro (2'-F). The 2'-modification may be in the arabino (up) position or ribo (down) position. A preferred 2'-arabino modification is 2'-F. Similar modifications may also be made at other positions on the oligonucleotide, particularly the 3' position of the sugar on the 3' terminal nucleotide or in 2'-5' linked oligonucleotides and the 5' position of 5' terminal nucleotide.

Particularly useful sugar substituent groups include O[(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>O]<sub>h</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>ONH<sub>2</sub>, and O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>ON[(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>, where g and h are from 1 to about 10.

Some particularly useful oligomeric compounds of the invention contain at least one nucleoside having one of the following substituent groups: C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, O-alkaryl or O-aralkyl, SH, SCH<sub>3</sub>, OCN, Cl, Br, CN, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, SOCH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, ONO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>,

$N_3$ ,  $NH_2$ , heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkaryl, aminoalkylamino, polyalkylamino, substituted silyl, an RNA cleaving group, a reporter group, an intercalator, a group for improving the pharmacokinetic properties of an oligomeric compound, or a group for improving the pharmacodynamic properties of an oligomeric compound, and other substituents having similar properties. A preferred modification includes 2'-methoxyethoxy [2'-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, also known as 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) or 2'-MOE] (Martin et al., *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1995, 78, 486), i.e., an alkoxyalkoxy group. A further preferred modification is 2'-dimethylaminoethoxy, i.e., a O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> group, also known as 2'-DMAOE. Representative aminoxy substituent groups are described in co-owned United States Patent Application serial number 09/344,260, filed June 25, 1999, entitled "Aminoxy-Functionalized Oligomers"; and United States Patent Application serial number 09/370,541, filed August 9, 1999, entitled "Aminoxy-Functionalized Oligomers and Methods for Making Same."

Other particularly advantageous 2'-modifications include 2'-methoxy (2'-O-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2'-aminopropoxy (2'-OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>) and 2'-fluoro (2'-F). Similar modifications may also be made at other positions on nucleosides and oligomers, particularly the 3' position of the sugar on the 3' terminal nucleoside or at a 3'-position of a nucleoside that has a linkage from the 2'-position such as a 2'-5' linked oligomer and at the 5' position of a 5' terminal nucleoside. Oligomers may also have sugar mimetics such as cyclobutyl moieties in place of the pentofuranosyl sugar.

Representative acetamido 2' substituent groups of preferred oligonucleotides which may be produced by the methods of the present invention are disclosed in United States Patent 6,147,200 which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Representative dimethylaminoethoxyethyl substituent groups are disclosed in International Patent Application PCT/US99/17895, entitled "2'-O-Dimethylaminoethoxyethyl-Modified Oligonucleotides", filed August 6, 1999, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. For those nucleosides that include a pentofuranosyl sugar, the phosphate group can be linked to either the 2', 3' or 5' hydroxyl moiety of the sugar. In forming oligonucleotides, the phosphate groups covalently link adjacent nucleosides to one another to form a linear polymeric compound. The respective ends of this linear polymeric structure can be joined to form a circular structure by hybridization or by formation of a covalent bond, however, open linear structures are generally preferred. Within the oligonucleotide structure, the phosphate groups are commonly referred to as forming the internucleoside linkages of the oligonucleotide. The normal internucleoside linkage of RNA and DNA is a 3' to 5' phosphodiester linkage.

While the present invention may be adapted to produce oligonucleotides for any desired end use (e.g. as probes for use in the polymerase chain reaction), one preferred use of the oligonucleotides is in antisense therapeutics. One mode of action that is often employed in antisense therapeutics is the so-called RNase H mechanism, whereby a strand of DNA is introduced into a cell, where the DNA hybridizes to a strand of RNA. The DNA-RNA hybrid is recognized by an endonuclease, RNase H, which cleaves the RNA strand. In normal cases, the RNA strand is messenger RNA (mRNA), which, after it has been cleaved, cannot be translated into the corresponding peptide or protein sequence in the

ribosomes. In this way, DNA may be employed as an agent for modulating the expression of certain genes.

The processes of the present invention are amenable to the production of oligonucleotides which comprise at least one nucleotide having a bicyclic sugar moiety, i.e. an LNA nucleotide (oligonucleotides wherein the 2' and 4' positions are connected by a bridge) also form duplexes with complementary DNA, RNA or LNA with high thermal affinities. Circular dichroism (CD) spectra show that duplexes involving fully modified LNA (esp. LNA:RNA) structurally resemble an A-form RNA:RNA duplex. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) examination of an LNA:DNA duplex confirmed the 3'-endo conformation of an LNA monomer. Recognition of double-stranded DNA has also been demonstrated suggesting strand invasion by LNA. Studies of mismatched sequences show that LNAs obey the Watson-Crick base pairing rules with generally improved selectivity compared to the corresponding unmodified reference strands.

LNAs in which the 2'-hydroxyl group is linked to the 4' carbon atom of the sugar ring thereby forming a 2'-C,4'-C-oxymethylene linkage thereby forming a bicyclic sugar moiety. The linkage may be a methylene  $(-\text{CH}_2-)_n$  group bridging the 2' oxygen atom and the 4' carbon atom wherein n is 1 or 2 (Singh et al., Chem. Commun., 1998, 4, 455-456). LNA and LNA analogs display very high duplex thermal stabilities with complementary DNA and RNA ( $T_m = +3$  to  $+10$  C), stability towards 3'-exonucleolytic degradation and good solubility properties. Other preferred bridge groups include the 2'-deoxy-2'- $\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2$ -4' bridge.

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#### Alternative Internucleoside Linkers

In addition to phosphate diester and phosphorothioate diester inter nucleoside linkages, other internucleoside linkers are known in the art. The methods of present invention are amenable to the synthesis of oligonucleotides which comprise full phosphate diester or full phosphorothioate diester backbones, however, chimeric compounds having more than one type of internucleotide linkage, as well as oligomers having non-phosphate/phosphorothioate diester linkages as described in further detail below, are also contemplated in whole or in part within the context of the present invention.

Exemplary non-phosphate/phosphorothioate diester linkages contemplated within the skill of the art include: phosphorodithioates, phosphotriesters, aminoalkylphosphotriesters, methyl and other alkyl phosphonates including 3'-alkylene phosphonates, 5'-alkylene phosphonates and chiral phosphonates, phosphinates, phosphoramidates including 3'-amino phosphoramidate and aminoalkylphosphoramidates, thionophosphoramidates, thionoalkylphosphonates, thionoalkylphosphotriesters, selenophosphates and boranophosphates. Additional linkages include: thiodiester  $(-\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{S}-)$ , thionocarbamate  $(-\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{NJ})-\text{S}-)$ , siloxane  $(-\text{O}-\text{Si}(\text{J})_2-\text{O}-)$ , carbamate  $(-\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-$  and  $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{O}-)$ , sulfamate  $(-\text{O}-\text{S}(\text{O})(\text{O})-\text{N}-$  and  $-\text{N}-\text{S}(\text{O})(\text{O})-\text{N}-)$ , morpholino sulfamide  $(-\text{O}-\text{S}(\text{O})(\text{N}(\text{morpholino})-)$ , sulfonamide  $(-\text{O}-\text{SO}_2-\text{NH}-)$ , sulfide  $(-\text{CH}_2-\text{S}-\text{CH}_2-)$ , sulfonate  $(-\text{O}-\text{SO}_2-\text{CH}_2-)$ , N,N'-dimethylhydrazine  $(-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-)$ , thioformacetal  $(-\text{S}-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-)$ , formacetal  $(-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-)$ , thioketal  $(-\text{S}-\text{C}(\text{J})_2-\text{O}-)$ , ketal  $(-\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{J})_2-\text{O}-)$ ,

amine (-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-), hydroxylamine (-CH<sub>2</sub>-N(J)-O-), hydroxylimine (-CH=N-O-), and hydrazinyl (-CH<sub>2</sub>-N(H)-N(H)-).

5 In each of the foregoing substructures relating to internucleoside linkages, J denotes a substituent group which is commonly hydrogen or an alkyl group or a more complicated group that varies from one type of linkage to another.

In addition to linking groups as described above that involve the modification or substitution of the -O-P-O- atoms of a naturally occurring linkage, included within the scope of the present invention are linking groups that include modification of the 5'-methylene group as well as one or more of the -O-P-O- atoms. Linkages of this type are well documented in the prior art and include without limitation the following: amides (-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-N(H)-C(O)) and -CH<sub>2</sub>-O-N=CH-; and alkylphosphorus (-C(J)<sub>2</sub>-P(=O)(OJ)-C(J)<sub>2</sub>-C(J)<sub>2</sub>-). J is as described above.

#### Oligonucleotide Synthesis

Oligonucleotides are generally prepared, as described above, on a solid support medium, e.g. a solid support medium. In general a first synthon (e.g. a monomer, such as a nucleoside) is first attached to a solid support medium, and the oligonucleotide is then synthesized by sequentially coupling monomers to the solid support-bound synthon. This iterative elongation eventually results in a final oligomeric compound or other polymer such as a polypeptide. Suitable solid support media can be soluble or insoluble, or may possess variable solubility in different solvents to allow the growing solid support bound polymer to be either in or out of solution as desired. Traditional support media such as solid support media are for the most part insoluble and are routinely placed in reaction vessels while reagents and solvents react with and/or wash the growing chain until the oligomer has reached the target length, after which it is cleaved from the support and, if necessary further worked up to produce the final polymeric compound. More recent approaches have introduced soluble supports including soluble polymer supports to allow precipitating and dissolving the iteratively synthesized product at desired points in the synthesis (Gravert et al., Chem. Rev., 1997, 97, 489-510).

The term support medium is intended to include all forms of support known to the art skilled for the synthesis of oligomeric compounds and related compounds such as peptides. Some representative support medium that are amenable to the methods of the present invention include but are not limited to the following: controlled pore glass (CPG); oxalyl-controlled pore glass (see, e.g., Alul, et al., Nucleic Acids Research 1991, 19, 1527); silica-containing particles, such as porous glass beads and silica gel such as that formed by the reaction of trichloro-[3-(4-chloromethyl)phenyl]propylsilane and porous glass beads (see Parr and Grohmann, *Angew. Chem. Internal. Ed.* 1972, 11, 314, sold under the trademark "PORASIL-E" by Waters Associates, Framingham, Mass., USA); the mono ester of 1,4-dihydroxymethylbenzene and silica (see Bayer and Jung, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1970, 4503, sold under the trademark "BIOPAK" by Waters Associates); TENTAGEL (see, e.g., Wright, et al., *Tetrahedron Letters* 1993, 34, 3373); cross-linked styrene/divinylbenzene copolymer beaded matrix or POROS, a copolymer of polystyrene/divinylbenzene (available from Perceptive Biosystems); soluble support medium,

polyethylene glycol PEG's (see Bonora et al., Organic Process Research & Development, 2000, 4, 225-231).

In particular embodiments of the invention, SM is a solid support medium.

5 In particular embodiments of the invention, SM is a semi-solid support medium such as polyethylene glycol, chitosan, etc. One advantage to chitosan as a support medium is that it naturally possesses a terminal amino group, which is convenient for linking to a terminal acid group as described in reference to formula CC, above.

Further support media amenable to the present invention include without limitation PEPS support a polyethylene (PE) film with pendant long-chain polystyrene (PS) grafts (molecular weight on the order  
10 of  $10^6$ , (see Berg, *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1989, 111, 8024 and International Patent Application WO 90/02749)). The loading capacity of the film is as high as that of a beaded matrix with the additional flexibility to accomodate multiple syntheses simultaneously. The PEPS film may be fashioned in the form of discrete, labeled sheets, each serving as an individual compartment. During all the identical steps of the synthetic cycles, the sheets are kept together in a single reaction vessel to permit concurrent  
15 preparation of a multitude of peptides at a rate close to that of a single peptide by conventional methods. Also, experiments with other geometries of the PEPS polymer such as, for example, non-woven felt, knitted net, sticks or microwellplates have not indicated any limitations of the synthetic efficacy.

Further support media amenable to the present invention include without limitation particles based upon copolymers of dimethylacrylamide cross-linked with N,N'-bisacryloylethylenediamine,  
20 including a known amount of *N*-tert-butoxycarbonyl-beta-alanyl-*N'*-acryloylhexamethylenediamine. Several spacer molecules are typically added via the beta alanyl group, followed thereafter by the amino acid residue subunits. Also, the beta alanyl-containing monomer can be replaced with an acryloyl safcosine monomer during polymerization to form resin beads. The polymerization is followed by reaction of the beads with ethylenediamine to form resin particles that contain primary amines as the  
25 covalently linked functionality. The polyacrylamide-based supports are relatively more hydrophilic than are the polystyrene-based supports and are usually used with polar aprotic solvents including dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, N-methylpyrrolidone and the like (see Atherton, *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1975, 97, 6584, *Bioorg. Chem.* 1979, 8, 351, and J. C. S. Perkin I 538 (1981)).

Further support media amenable to the present invention include without limitation a composite  
30 of a resin and another material that is also substantially inert to the organic synthesis reaction conditions employed. One exemplary composite (see Scott, *et al.*, *J. Chrom. Sci.*, 1971, 9, 577) utilizes glass particles coated with a hydrophobic, cross-linked styrene polymer containing reactive chloromethyl groups, and is supplied by Northgate Laboratories, Inc., of Hamden, Conn., USA. Another exemplary composite contains a core of fluorinated ethylene polymer onto which has been grafted polystyrene (see  
35 Kent and Merrifield, *Israel J. Chem.* 1978, 17, 243 and van Rietschoten in *Peptides* 1974, Y. Wolman, Ed., Wiley and Sons, New York, 1975, pp. 113-116). Contiguous solid support media other than PEPS, such as cotton sheets (Lebl and Eichler, *Peptide Res.* 1989, 2, 232) and hydroxypropylacrylate-coated

polypropylene membranes (Daniels, *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Lett.* 1989, 4345). Acrylic acid-grafted polyethylene-rods and 96-microtiter wells to immobilize the growing peptide chains and to perform the compartmentalized synthesis. (Geysen, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1984, **81**, 3998). A "tea bag" containing traditionally-used polymer beads. (Houghten, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1985, **82**, 5131).

5 Simultaneous use of two different supports with different densities (Tregear, *Chemistry and Biology of Peptides*, J. Meienhofer, ed., Ann Arbor Sci. Publ., Ann Arbor, 1972 pp. 175-178). Combining of reaction vessels via a manifold (Gorman, *Anal. Biochem.*, 1984, **136**, 397). Multicolumn solid-phase synthesis (*e.g.*, Krchnak, *et al.*, *Int. J. Peptide Protein Res.*, 1989, **33**, 209), and Holm and Meldal, in "Proceedings of the 20th European Peptide Symposium", G. Jung and E. Bayer, eds., Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin, 1989 pp. 208-210). Cellulose paper (Eichler, *et al.*, *Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun.*, 1989, **54**, 1746). Support mediated synthesis of peptides have also been reported (see, *Synthetic Peptides: A User's Guide*, Gregory A. Grant, Ed. Oxford University Press 1992; US-A-4,415,732; 4,458,066; 4,500,707; 4,668,777; 4,973,679; 5,132,418; 4,725,677 and Re-34,069.)

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It should be understood that the compounds of the present invention depart from the state of the art in that they are useful in solid phase chemical synthesis as traceless linking moieties, i.e. no atoms are imparted to the synthetic product after cleavage from the traceless linker. In a preferred embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are particularly useful as traceless linking moieties for the synthesis of oligonucleotides on solid support medium.

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Commercially available equipment routinely used for the support medium based synthesis of oligomeric compounds and related compounds is sold by several vendors including, for example, Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA). Any other means for such synthesis known in the art may additionally or alternatively be employed. Suitable solid phase techniques, including automated synthesis techniques, are described in F. Eckstein (ed.), *Oligonucleotides and Analogues, a Practical Approach*, Oxford University Press, New York (1991).

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The compounds of the present invention, being particularly useful as traceless linking moieties for the synthesis of oligonucleotides on solid support medium, are amenable to the standard amidite-based synthetic conditions employed in automated synthesizers.

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In the context of the present invention, the term "reagent push" has the meaning of a volume of solvent that is substantially free of any active compound (i.e. reagent, activator, by-product, or other substance other than solvent), which volume of solvent is introduced to the column for the purpose, and with the effect, of pushing a reagent solution onto and through the column ahead of a subsequent reagent solution. A reagent push need not be an entire column volume, although in some cases it may include one or more column volumes. In some embodiments, a reagent push comprises at least the minimum volume necessary to substantially clear reagent, by-products and/or activator from a cross-section of the column immediately ahead of the front formed by the reagent solution used for the immediately subsequent synthetic step. An active compound, whether a reagent, by-product or activator, is considered substantially cleared if the concentration of the compound in a cross-section of the column at which the

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following reagent solution front is located, is low enough that it does not substantially affect the activity of the following reagent solution. The person skilled in the art will recognize that this the volume of solvent required for a "reagent push" will vary depending upon the solvent, the solubility in the solvent of the reagents, activators, by-products, etc., that are on the column, the amounts of reagents, activators, by-products, etc. that are to be cleared from the column, etc. It is considered within the skill of the artisan to select an appropriate volume for each reagent push, especially with an eye toward the Examples, below.

As used herein, unless "column wash" is otherwise modified, it has the same meaning as "reagent push." In some embodiments of the invention, column wash may imply that at least one column volume is permitted to pass through the column before the subsequent reagent solution is applied to the column. Where a column volume (CV) of the column wash is specified, this indicates that a volume of solvent equivalent to the interior volume of the unpacked column is used for the column wash.

In the context of the present invention, a wash solvent is a solvent containing substantially no active compound that is applied to a column between synthetic steps. A "wash step" is a step in which a wash solvent is applied to the column. Both "reagent push" and "column wash" are included within this definition of "wash step".

A wash solvent may be a pure chemical compound or a mixture of chemical compounds, the solvent being capable of dissolving an active compound.

In some embodiments according to the present invention, a wash solvent used in one of the wash steps may comprise some percentage of acetonitrile, not to exceed 50% v/v.

The sequence of capping and oxidation steps may be reversed, if desired. That is, capping may precede or follow oxidation. Also, with selection of a suitable thiation reagent, the oxidation and capping steps may be combined into a single step. For example, it has been surprisingly found that capping with acetic anhydride may be conducted in the presence of N,N'-dimethyldithiuram disulfide.

Various solvents may be used in the oxidation reaction. Suitable solvents are identified in the Caruthers et al. and Köster et al. patents, cited herein. The Cole et al. patent describes acetonitrile as a solvent for phenylacetyldisulfide. Other suitable solvents include toluene, xanthenes, dichloromethane, etc.

Reagents for cleaving an oligonucleotide from a support are set forth, for example, in the Caruthers et al. and Köster et al. patents, as cited herein. It is considered good practice to cleave oligonucleotide containing thymidine (T) nucleotides in the presence of an alkylated amine, such as triethylamine, when the phosphorus protecting group is O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN, because this is now known to avoid the creation of cyano-ethylated thymidine nucleotides (CNET). Avoidance of CNET adducts is described in general in US Patent No. 6,465,628, which is incorporated herein by reference, and especially the Examples in columns 20-30, which are specifically incorporated by reference. In other preferred embodiments, one may remove phosphorus protecting groups in the presence of an alkylated amine, which effectively removes the protecting group under conditions that will not cause CNET

formation (e.g. room temperature). This phosphorus deprotection step may then be followed by a wash step. The phosphorus deprotection, or optional wash step, is then followed by the cleaving step, e.g. removal of exocyclic amine protecting groups (e.g. isobutyryl and/or bezoyl groups) and cleavage of the oligonucleotide from the support under standard conditions (strong base and heat).

5       The oligonucleotide may be worked up by standard procedures known in the art, for example by size exclusion chromatography, high performance liquid chromatography (e.g. reverse-phase HPLC), differential precipitation, etc. In some embodiments according to the present invention, the oligonucleotide is cleaved from a solid support medium while the 5'-OH protecting group is still on the ultimate nucleoside. This so-called DMT-on (or trityl-on) oligonucleotide is then subjected to  
10   chromatography, after which the DMT group is removed by treatment in an organic acid, after which the oligonucleotide is de-salted and further purified to form a final product. This procedure will also work well where the acid-labile protecting group is pixyl or substituted pixyl, as the pixyl-on oligonucleotide is conveniently separated from capped shortmer (failure) sequences by reverse phase HPLC.

      The 5'-hydroxyl protecting groups may be any groups that are selectively removed under suitable  
15   conditions. In particular, the 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl (DMT) group is a favored group for protecting at the 5'-position, because it is readily cleaved under acidic conditions (e.g. in the presence of dichloroacetic acid (DCA), trichloroacetic acid (TCA), or acetic acid. Removal of DMT from the support-bound oligonucleotide is generally performed with DCA (e.g. about 3 to about 10 percent DCA (v/v) in a suitable solvent. Removal of oligonucleotide after cleavage from the support is generally performed with  
20   acetic acid. Where the 5-hydroxyl protecting group is pixyl or substituted pixyl, an acid with a higher pKa than DCA may be used, as pixyl groups are generally labile to higher pKa acids than are trityl groups. In some embodiments, pixyl or substituted pixyl groups may be removed with acetic acid.

      As described herein, oligonucleotides can be prepared as chimeras with other oligomeric moieties. In the context of this invention, the term "oligomeric compound" refers to a polymeric structure  
25   capable of hybridizing a region of a nucleic acid molecule, and an "oligomeric moiety" a portion of such an oligomeric compound. Oligomeric compounds include oligonucleotides, oligonucleosides, oligonucleotide analogs, modified oligonucleotides and oligonucleotide mimetics. Oligomeric compounds can be linear or circular, and may include branching. They can be single stranded or double stranded, and when double stranded, may include overhangs. In general an oligomeric compound  
30   comprises a backbone of linked monomeric subunits where each linked monomeric subunit is directly or indirectly attached to a heterocyclic base moiety. The linkages joining the monomeric subunits, the monomeric subunits and the heterocyclic base moieties can be variable in structure giving rise to a plurality of motifs for the resulting oligomeric compounds including hemimers, gapmers and chimeras. As is known in the art, a nucleoside is a base-sugar combination. The base portion of the nucleoside is  
35   normally a heterocyclic base moiety. The two most common classes of such heterocyclic bases are purines and pyrimidines. In the context of this invention, the term " oligonucleoside" refers to nucleosides that are joined by internucleoside linkages that do not have phosphorus atoms.

Internucleoside linkages of this type include short chain alkyl, cycloalkyl, mixed heteroatom alkyl, mixed heteroatom cycloalkyl, one or more short chain heteroatomic and one or more short chain heterocyclic. These internucleoside linkages include but are not limited to siloxane, sulfide, sulfoxide, sulfone, acetyl, formacetyl, thioformacetyl, methylene formacetyl, thioformacetyl, alkeneyl, sulfamate; methyleneimino, methylenehydrazino, sulfonate, sulfonamide, amide and others having mixed N, O, S and CH<sub>2</sub> component parts.

Phosphoramidites used in the synthesis of oligonucleotides are available from a variety of commercial sources (included are: Glen Research, Sterling, Virginia; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech Inc., Piscataway, New Jersey; Cruachem Inc., Aston, Pennsylvania; Chemgenes Corporation, Waltham, Massachusetts; Prologo LLC, Boulder, Colorado; PE Biosystems, Foster City California; Beckman Coulter Inc., Fullerton, California). These commercial sources sell high purity phosphoramidites generally having a purity of better than 98%. Those not offering an across the board purity for all amidites sold will in most cases include an assay with each lot purchased giving at least the purity of the particular phosphoramidite purchased. Commercially available phosphoramidites are prepared for the most part for automated DNA synthesis and as such are prepared for immediate use for synthesizing desired sequences of oligonucleotides. Phosphoramidites may be prepared by methods disclosed by e.g. Caruthers et al. (US 4,415,732; 4,458,066; 4,500,707; 4,668,777; 4,973,679; and 5,132,418) and Köster et al. (US RE 34,069).

Double stranded oligonucleotides, such as double-stranded RNA, may be manufactured according to methods according to the present invention, as described herein. In the case of RNA synthesis, it is necessary to protect the 2'-OH of the amidite reagent with a suitable removable protecting groups. Suitable protecting groups for 2'-OH are described in US Patent Nos. 6,008,400, 6,111,086 and 5,889,136. A particularly suitable 2'-protecting group for RNA synthesis is the ACE protecting group as described in US 6,111,086. In some embodiments, it is considered advantageous to use a different 5'-protecting group for amidites used in RNA synthesis. Suitable 5'-protecting groups are set forth in US 6,008,400. A particularly suitable 5'-protecting group is the trimethylsilyloxy (TMSO) group as taught in US 6,008,400. See especially example 1, columns 10-13. The separate strands of the double stranded RNA may be separately synthesized and then annealed to form the double stranded (duplex) oligonucleotide.

#### Oligonucleotide Use

Exemplary preferred antisense compounds include DNA or RNA sequences that comprise at least the 8 consecutive nucleobases from the 5'-terminus of one of the illustrative preferred antisense compounds (the remaining nucleobases being a consecutive stretch of the same DNA or RNA beginning immediately upstream of the 5'-terminus of the antisense compound which is specifically hybridizable to the target nucleic acid and continuing until the DNA or RNA contains about 8 to about 80 nucleobases). Similarly preferred antisense compounds are represented by DNA or RNA sequences that comprise at least the 8 consecutive nucleobases from the 3'-terminus of one of the illustrative preferred antisense

compounds (the remaining nucleobases being a consecutive stretch of the same DNA or RNA beginning immediately downstream of the 3'-terminus of the antisense compound which is specifically hybridizable to the target nucleic acid and continuing until the DNA or RNA contains about 8 to about 80 nucleobases). One having skill in the art, once armed with the empirically-derived preferred antisense compounds illustrated herein will be able, without undue experimentation, to identify further preferred antisense compounds.

Antisense and other compounds of the invention, which hybridize to the target and inhibit expression of the target, are identified through experimentation, and representative sequences of these compounds are herein identified as preferred embodiments of the invention. While specific sequences of the antisense compounds are set forth herein, one of skill in the art will recognize that these serve to illustrate and describe particular embodiments within the scope of the present invention. Additional preferred antisense compounds may be identified by one having ordinary skill.

Specific examples of preferred antisense compounds useful in this invention include oligonucleotides containing modified backbones or non-natural internucleoside linkages. As defined in this specification, oligonucleotides having modified backbones include those that retain a phosphorus atom in the backbone and those that do not have a phosphorus atom in the backbone. For the purposes of this specification, and as sometimes referenced in the art, modified oligonucleotides that do not have a phosphorus atom in their internucleoside backbone can also be considered to be oligonucleosides.

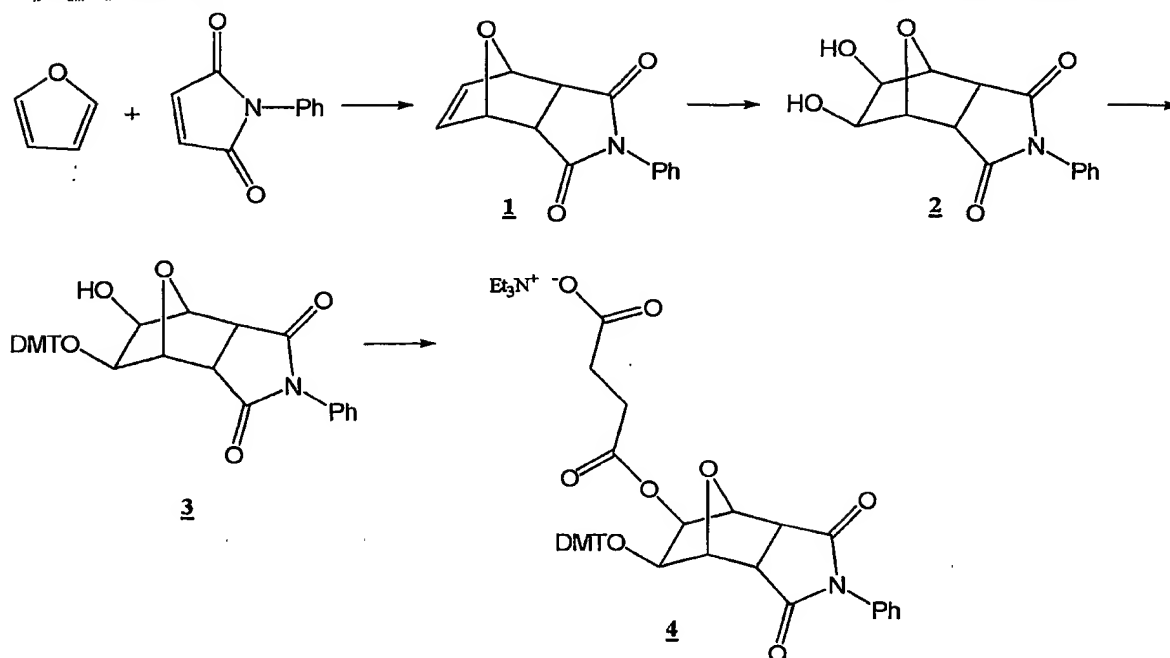
#### RNAse H-Dependent Antisense

One method for inhibiting specific gene expression involves using oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide analogs as "antisense" agents. Antisense technology involves directing oligonucleotides, or analogs thereof, to a specific, target messenger RNA (mRNA) sequence. The interaction of exogenous "antisense" molecules and endogenous mRNA modulates transcription by a variety of pathways. Such pathways include transcription arrest, RNAse H recruitment, and RNAi (e.g. siRNA). Antisense technology permits modulation of specific protein activity in a relatively predictable manner.

#### EXAMPLES

The present invention may be further understood with reference to the following, no-limiting, illustrative examples, which may be carried out by methods generally described hereinabove.

#### SCHEME 1



Experiment 1: Diels-Alder reaction between furan and N-phenylmaleimide to give adduct 1: N-Phenylmaleimide (500 g; 2.887 mole) was taken in acetonitrile (1600 mL) and furan (500 mL) was added and heated under reflux using a heating mantle and ice-water cooling condenser in a 5 L three-necked round bottomed flask provided with magnetic stirring. After refluxing for 5 hours, the reaction mixture was analyzed by HPLC for absence of starting material (viz N-phenyl maleimide). Then the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature when colorless solid precipitates out. The material was filtered, washed with acetonitrile (500 mL). The filtrate solution was concentrated to afford more of product which was also filtered and washed with acetonitrile (300 mL). The solid 1 was dried under high vacuum at room temperature overnight. Yield: 541 g (78%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ): 3.055 (s, 2H), 5.223 (s, 2H), 6.580 (s, 2H), 7-18-7.58 (m, 5H).

Experiment 2: Osmium tetroxide catalyst solution: The content of a 1 g sealed vial of osmium tetroxide was dissolved in 200 mL of purified t-butyl alcohol. The pale green solution was treated with 3-5 drops of 30% hydrogen peroxide and allowed to remain at room temperature for 1 day. If the solution became dark, the dropwise addition of 30% hydrogen peroxide was repeated until the pale green color persisted. This solution is stable for at least one year at room temperature. Each mL contains  $2 \times 10^{-5}$  mole of osmium tetroxide.

Experiment 3: cis-Dihydroxylation of Diels-Alder adduct to give diol 2: The olefin 1 obtained from above Diels-Alder reaction (225 g, 0.934 mole) was taken in a 5 L three-necked flask fitted with a mechanical stirrer, reflux condenser with ice-water cooling and a heating mantle. Acetone (2500 mL) was added and stirred. A 30% Hydrogen peroxide solution (500 mL) was added followed by osmium tetroxide solution prepared earlier (180 mL). Warning: For larger scales the reaction could be exothermic!! Slow addition (1-2 hour) of osmium tetroxide solution is recommended. Gentle refluxing of reaction mixture with stirring was maintained for 7-8 h. During the period, reaction color changed from brown to pale

brown to colorless and solid started crashing out. Vigorous stirring was maintained through out the period. The reaction mixture was analyzed by HPLC for absence of starting material. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The solid 2 was washed with ether (2000 mL) and dried in vacuum oven at room temperature overnight. The acetone filtrate solution was concentrated and ether (1000 mL) was added when solid precipitated out which was filtered, washed with ether (300 ml) and dried in over at 45 deg C for two days. Yield of 2 = 179 g (first crop) + 32 g (second crop) = 211 g (82%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 3.14 (s, 2H), 3.88 (d, 2H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 5.1 (d, 2H), 7.18-7.58 (m, 5H).

Experiment 4: Mono protection of diol with DMT chloride to form 3: The dihydroxy compound 3 (FW 275; 275 g; 1 mole) was taken in a 5 L round-bottomed flask and co-evaporated with anhydrous pyridine (1200 mL). This step was repeated one more time to render the diol anhydrous. Pyridine (3000 mL) was added and stirred using magnetic stirrer at room temperature. Dimethoxytrityl chloride (FW 338.82; 508.2 g, 1.5 equivalents) was slowly added as solid over a period of 2 hours. Solution was stirred overnight. Tlc indicated almost disappearance of starting material. All volatiles were removed under vacuum using rotavap. Toluene (2000 mL) was added and rotavaped. This step was repeated one more time. The remaining crude material was purified by flash silica gel chromatography using hexane, 20% ethyl acetate-hexane, then 40% ethyl acetate-hexane and finally 100% ethyl acetate. 1% Triethylamine was used through out purification. Yield of 3: 398 g (71%).

Experiment 5: Succinylation of DMT protected compound 3: DMT protected hydroxy compound 3 (FW 578; 49.13 g; 85 mmole) was dissolved in a mixture ethyl acetate : methylene chloride (600 : 66 = 666 mL). Triethyl amine (FW 101.19; 51.61 g; 71 mL; 0.51 mole; 6 equivalent with respect to starting DMT compound) was added and stirred magnetically at room temperature. To this clear solution, succinic anhydride (FW 100.07; 34.02 g; 0.34 mole, 4 equivalents with respect to starting DMT compound) was added as solid all at once. Stirring was continued overnight. TLC indicated disappearance of starting material. If starting material is seen, more of succinic anhydride is added till completion of reaction. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (300 mL) and washed with water (2 x 200 mL), brine (120 mL) and dried with magnesium sulfate. If the product is colored, the material is passed through a short pad of silica gel eluting with methylene chloride and then 5% methanol:95% methylene chloride to afford the product as a colorless product. Yield of 4: 60.5 g (91%).

Experiment 6: Synthesis of substituted pixyl alcohol: To a stirred mixture of 4',4'-dimethyldiphenylether (200 g; 1.01 mole), *p*-methybenzoic acid (154 g; 1.13 mole) and anhydrous zinc chloride (400 g; 2.94 mole) was added phosphorousoxy trichloride (300 ml; 3.27 mole) slowly using an addition funnel. The reaction mixture was then slowly heated to 95 °C when the reaction starts and monitored by tlc. After the reaction is complete, ethyl acetate (500 ml) was added, followed by water (200 ml) slowly. An additional amount of water (2500 ml) was added at a faster rate. Stirred overnight at room temperature when solid comes out. It was filtered and recrystallized from methanol to afford the substituted pixyl alcohol product.

Experiment 7: Synthesis of substituted pixyl chloride: To a stirred solution of substituted pixyl alcohol (310 g; 0.982 mole) in dichloromethane (1000 ml) was added thionyl chloride (102 ml; 1.1 mole) slowly with cooling. The reaction was monitored by tlc. When complete, the reaction was concentrated, toluene added followed by hexane to afford the desired product as colorless solid.

- 5 Experiment 8 Mono protection of diol 2 with substituted pixyl chloride to form the substituted pixyl analog of 3 (3'): The dihydroxy compound (FW 275; 0.1 mole) was taken in a round-bottomed flask and co-evaporated with anhydrous pyridine. This step was repeated one more time to render the diol anhydrous. Pyridine (200 mL) was added and stirred using magnetic stirrer at room temperature. Trimethyl substituted pixyl chloride (1.5 equivalents) was slowly added as solid over a period of 30  
10 minutes. Solution was stirred overnight. Tlc indicated almost disappearance of starting material. All volatiles were removed under vacuum using rotavap. Toluene was added and rotavaped. This step was repeated one more time. The remaining crude material was purified by flash silica gel chromatography using hexane, 20% ethyl acetate-hexane, then 40% ethyl acetate-hexane and finally 100% ethyl acetate. 1% Triethylamine was used through out purification. The product 3' was obtained as a colorless solid.
- 15 Experiment 9: Succinylation of substituted pixyl protected compound 3' to form the substituted pixyl analog of 4 (4'): Substituted pixyl protected hydroxy compound 3' (85 mmole) was dissolved in a mixture ethyl acetate : methylene chloride (600 : 66 = 666 mL). Triethyl amine (FW 101.19; 51.61 g; 71 mL; 0.51 mole; 6 equivalent with respect to starting compound) was added and stirred magnetically at room temperature. To this clear solution, succinic anhydride (FW 100.07; 34.02 g; 0.34 mole, 4  
20 equivalents with respect to starting compound) was added as solid all at once. Stirring was continued overnight. TLC indicated disappearance of starting material. If starting material is seen, more of succinic anhydride is added till completion of reaction. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (300 mL) and washed with water (2 x 200 mL), brine (120 mL) and dried with magnesium sulfate. If the product is colored, the material is passed through a short pad of silica gel eluting with methylene chloride and then 5% methanol:95% methylene chloride to afford the product as a colorless product. Yield of 4':  
25 93%.

Experiment 10: Loading of DMT protected succinate 4 to controlled pore glass: Loading of the succinate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of  
30 DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 40 micromole/gram.

Experiment 11: Loading of substituted pixyl protected succinate 4' to controlled pore glass: Loading of the succinate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine  
35 in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 38 micromole/gram.

- Experiment 12: Loading of DMT protected succinate 4 to HL30 amino-derivatized primer support: Loading of the succinate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 90 micromole/gram.
- Experiment 13: Loading of substituted pixyl protected succinate 4' to HL30 amino-derivatized primer support: Loading of the succinate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 93 micromole/gram.
- Experiment 14: Loading of DMT protected succinate 4 to OligoPrep: Loading of the succinate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 244 micromole/gram.
- Experiment 15: Loading of substituted pixyl protected succinate 4' to OligoPrep: Loading of the succinate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 253 micromole/gram.
- Experiment 16: Loading of DMT protected succinate 4 to Nittomar 250 solid support: Loading of the succinate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 240 micromole/gram.
- Experiment 17: Loading of substituted pixyl protected succinate 4' to Nittomar 250 solid support: Loading of the succinate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 250 micromole/gram.
- Experiment 18: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with



acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 19: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4':

- 5 Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 10 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

- Experiment 20: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above 15 prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

- 20 Experiment 21: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in 25 acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

- Experiment 22: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole 30 scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired 35 oligonucleotide.

Experiment 23: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4':

Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 24: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4':

Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 25: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4':

Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 26: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 27: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4':

Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 175 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using

10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 28: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 29: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 181 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 30: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 31: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 179 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with

acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 32: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4':  
Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA  
5 Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30  
Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene  
(volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as  
recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with  
acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo  
10 was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 33: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4':  
Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA  
Synthesizer on a 169 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30  
Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene  
15 (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as  
recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with  
acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo  
was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 34: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3'  
20 phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham  
Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl  
phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using  
10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution  
of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the  
25 support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for  
12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate  
oligonucleotide.

Experiment 35: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3'  
phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham  
30 Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 175 micromole scale using cyanoethyl  
phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using  
10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution  
of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the  
support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for  
35 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate  
oligonucleotide.

- Experiment 36: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
- Experiment 37: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 181 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
- Experiment 38: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.
- Experiment 39: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 179 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.
- Experiment 40: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared

OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo  
5 was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 41: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4':

Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 169 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene  
10 (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 42: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3'

15 phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the  
20 support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 43: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4':

25 Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 175 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for  
30 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 44: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3'

phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl  
35 phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the

support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 45: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 181 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 46: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 47: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 179 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 48: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 49: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 169 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 50: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 51: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 52: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 53: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was



performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 54: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 55: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 56: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 57: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was

washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 58: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(AATT)-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 59: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(AATT)-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 175 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 60: Synthesis of fully modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 61: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 181 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using

ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 62: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 63: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 179 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 64: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 65: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 169 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using

ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 66: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(AATT)-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 67: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(AATT)-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 175 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 68: Synthesis of fully modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 69: Synthesis of fully modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 181 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium

hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 70: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 71: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 179 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 72: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 73: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 169 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium

hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 74: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 75: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 175 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 76: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 77: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 181 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using

ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 78: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 79: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 179 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 80: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester using 4: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 81: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester using 4': Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 169 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 250 solid support. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using

ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 82: Reaction of DMT protected compound 3 with sebacic anhydride: DMT protected hydroxy compound 3 (FW 578; 49.13 g; 85 mmole) was dissolved in a mixture ethyl acetate : methylene chloride (600 : 66 = 666 mL). Triethyl amine (FW 101.19; 51.61 g; 71 mL; 0.51 mole; 6 equivalent with respect to starting DMT compound) was added and stirred magnetically at room temperature. To this clear solution, sebacic anhydride (0.34 mole, 4 equivalents with respect to starting DMT compound) was added as solid all at once. Stirring was continued overnight. TLC indicated disappearance of starting material. If starting material is seen, more of succinic anhydride is added till completion of reaction. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (300 mL) and washed with water (2 x 200 mL), brine (120 mL) and dried with magnesium sulfate. If the product is colored, the material is passed through a short pad of silica gel eluting with methylene chloride and then 5% methanol:95% methylene chloride to afford the product as a colorless product. Yield of 4a: 60.5 g (91%).

Experiment 83: Loading of DMT protected sebaciate 4a to controlled pore glass: Loading of the sebaciate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 40 micromole/gram.

Experiment 84: Loading of DMT protected sebaciate 4a to HL30 amino-derivatized primer support: Loading of the sebaciate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 90 micromole/gram.

Experiment 85: Loading of DMT protected succinate 4a to OligoPrep: Loading of the succinate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 244 micromole/gram.

Experiment 86: Loading of DMT protected sebaciate 4a to Nittomar 200 solid support: Loading of the sebaciate molecule was performed similar to nucleoside succinate using HBTU as activator and Hunig's base in acetonitrile as solvent. The unreacted sites were capped with acetic anhydride in pyridine in presence of DMAP as catalyst. Loading was then checked using the standard UV method. Loading = 200 micromole/gram.

Experiment 87: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG



solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo  
5 was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 88: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene  
10 (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 89: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer: Synthesis of  
15 above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium  
20 hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 90: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support derivatized with 4a.  
25 Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 91: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M  
35 solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at

55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 92: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 93: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 94: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 95: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 96: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 97: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 98: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 99: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 200 solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 100: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences'

Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 2-0 solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 101: Synthesis of 5'-d(TCC-CGC-CTG-TGA-CAT-GCA-TT)-3' DNA 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 200 solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 102: Synthesis of 5'-d(GCC-CAA-GCT-GGC-ATC-CGT-CA)-3' DNA 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 200 solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 103: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 104: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of

phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

- 5 Experiment 105: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in  
10 THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

- Experiment 106: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an  
15 ABI 390Z DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 15 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared CPG solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 3% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by ABI manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The  
20 crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

- Experiment 107: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support derivatized with 4a.  
25 Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

- 30 Experiment 108: Synthesis of fully modified 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization  
35 was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using

ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 109: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 110: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared HL30 Primer solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 111: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 112: Synthesis of fully modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using

ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 113: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an  
5 Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using  
10 ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 114: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an  
15 Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared OligoPrep solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using  
20 ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

Experiment 115: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' phosphorothioate 18-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 172 micromole scale using  
25 cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 200 solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using  
ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 116: Synthesis of fully-modified 5'-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-*O*-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' phosphorothioate 20-mer: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 178 micromole scale using  
30 cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 200 solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Sulfurization was performed using a 0.2 M solution of phenylacetyl disulfide in acetonitrile:3-picoline (1:1 v/v) for 2  
35 minutes. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using

ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

Experiment 117: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(TGTG)]-d(CTA-TTC-TGT-G)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(AATT)]-3' 18-mer phosphate diester: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 184 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 200 solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

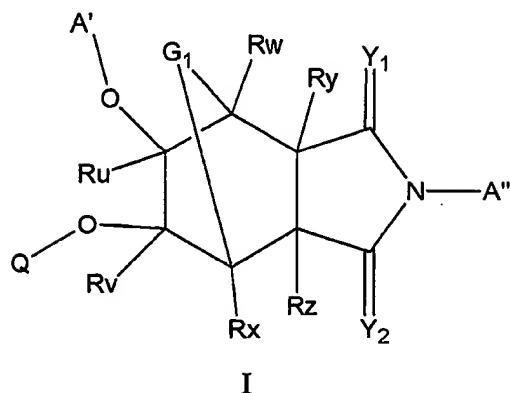
Experiment 118: Synthesis of 5'-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCCTC)]-d(AGT-CTG-CTT-C)-[2'-O-methoxyethyl-(GCACC)]-3' 20-mer phosphate diester: Synthesis of above sequence was performed on an Amersham Biosciences' Akta OligoPilot DNA/RNA Synthesizer on a 180 micromole scale using cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and the above prepared Nittomar 200 solid support derivatized with 4a. Detritylation was performed using 10% dichloroacetic acid in toluene (volume/volume). Oxidation was performed using a solution of iodine in THF/water/pyridine as recommended by instrument manual protocol. At the end of synthesis, the support was washed with acetonitrile, cleaved, deprotected using ammonium hydroxide at 55 deg C for 12 hours. The crude oligo was purified in the usual manner to afford the desired oligonucleotide.

All references cited herein are expressly incorporated by reference thereto.



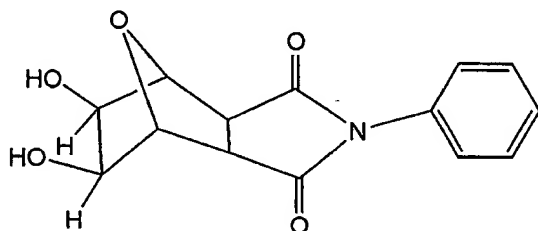
We Claim:

A compound of Formula I:

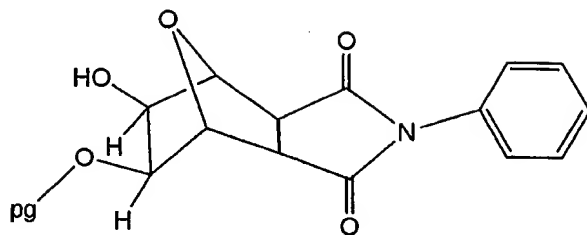


wherein each of A' and A'' is H, a blocking group or a substituent, or one of A' and A'' is SM or L-SM, wherein SM is a support medium, and L is a linking moiety, the other of A' and A'' being H, a blocking group or a substituent; each of Ru, Rv, Rw, Rx, Ry and Rz is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkenyl; Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each independently of one another O, S, NR<sub>1</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> or CR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkenyl; G<sub>1</sub> is O, S or NR', wherein R' is H, a blocking group or a substituent; Q is H, a nucleosidyl moiety, a protected nucleosidyl moiety, a nucleosidyl moiety linked through a linker (e.g. phosphitidyl triester, phosphodiester, phosphorothioate diester, or phosphotriester moiety), a protected oligonucleotidyl or an oligonucleotidyl moiety, or Q is T, wherein T is a protecting group.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein each of Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> is O.
3. The compound of claim 1, wherein at least one of Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> is O.
4. The compound of claim 1, wherein A'' is phenyl.
5. The compound of claim 1, wherein A'' is L-SM.
6. The compound of claim 1, wherein A' is L-SM.
7. The compound of claim 1, having the formula:

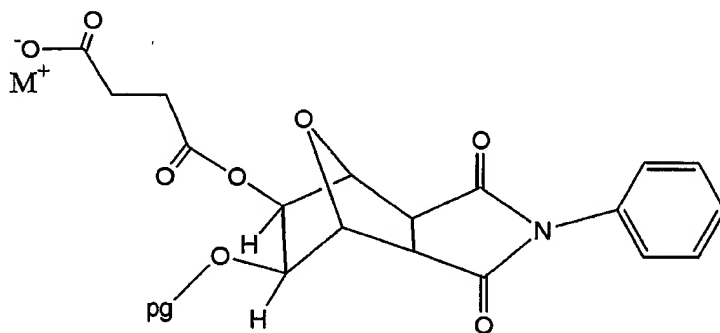


8. The compound of claim 1, having the formula:



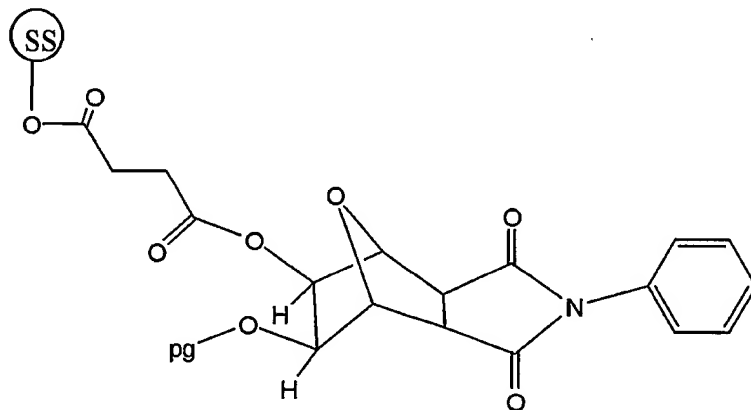
wherein pg is a 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl group or an optionally further substituted pixyl group.

9. The compound of claim 1, said compound having the formula:



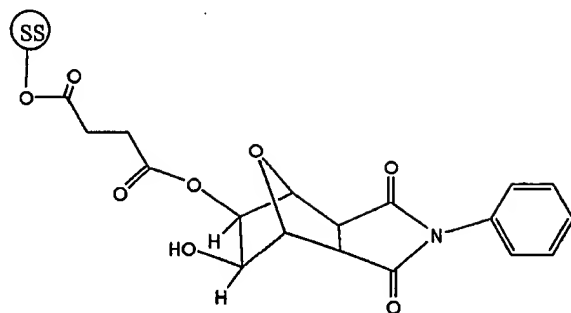
wherein M<sup>+</sup> is a triethylammonium cation and pg is a 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl group or an optionally further substituted pixyl group.

10. The compound of claim 1, having the formula:



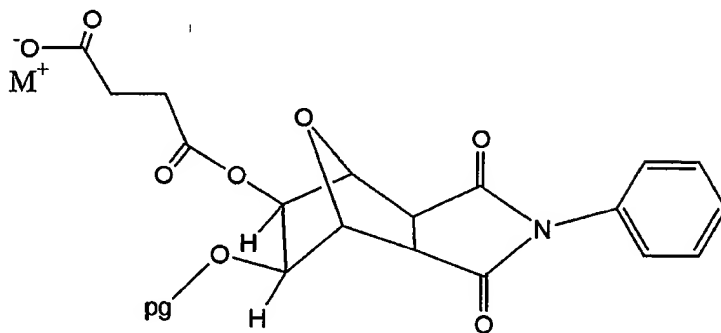
wherein SS is a solid support medium and pg is a 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl group or an optionally further substituted pixyl group.

11. The compound of claim 1, having the formula:



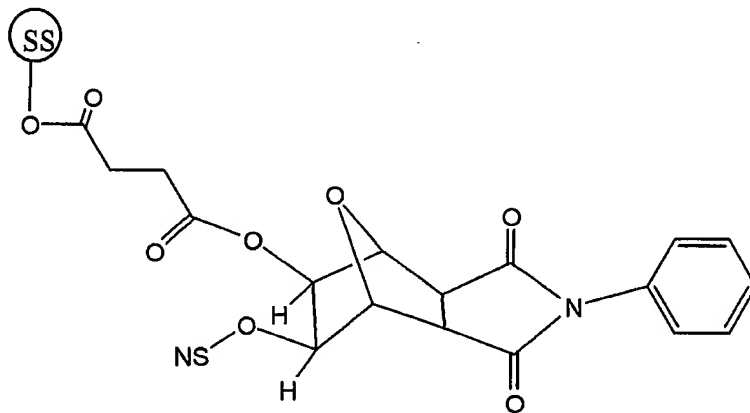
wherein SS is a solid support medium.

12. The compound of claim 1, having the formula:



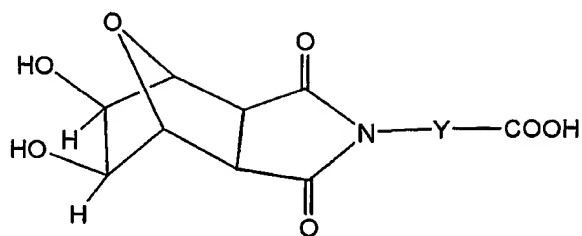
wherein  $M^+$  is a triethylammonium cation and pg is a 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl group or an optionally further substituted pixyl group.

13. The compound of claim 1, having the formula:



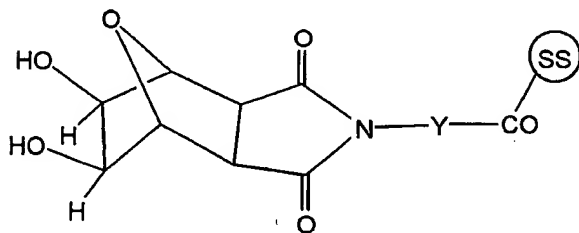
wherein NS is a residue of an optionally protected nucleoside and SS is a solid support medium.

14. A compound of the formula:



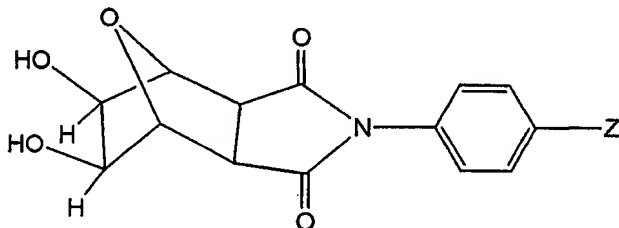
wherein Y is alkylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, heteroarylene, arylalkylene, alkarylene, or alkylenearyllalkylene.

15. A compound of the formula:



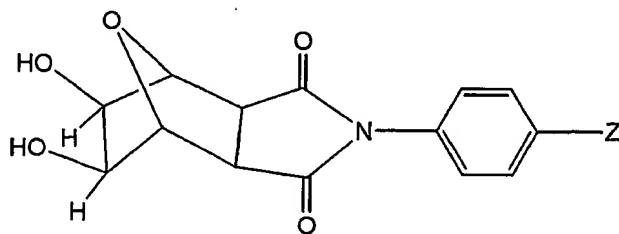
wherein Y is alkylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, heteroarylene, arylalkylene, alkarylene, or alkylenearyllalkylene and SS is a solid support medium.

16. A compound of the formula:



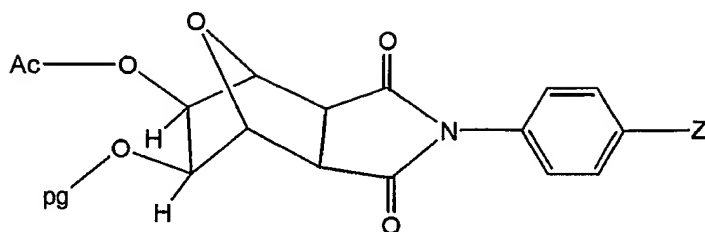
wherein Z is  $-\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{alk}-\text{COOH}$  (wherein alk is a branched or unbranched alkylene) or an  $\text{AR}-\text{COOH}$  group (wherein AR is mono- or bicyclic aryl group, which may be optionally unsaturated).

17. A compound of the formula:



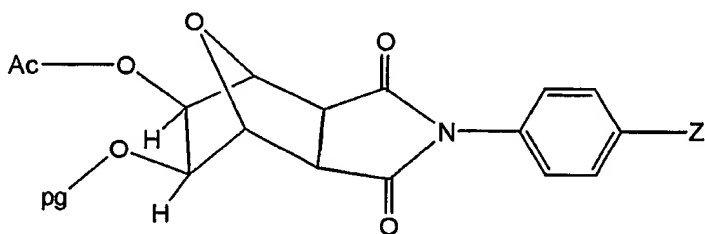
wherein Z is  $-\text{COOH}$  or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ .

18. A compound of the formula:



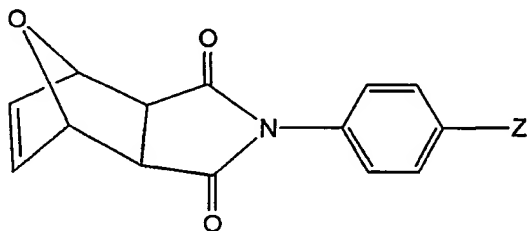
wherein Ac is an acyl, benzoyl or other base-labile protecting group and Z is  $-\text{COOH}$ , alk- $\text{COOH}$  (wherein alk is a branched or unbranched alkylene) or an AR- $\text{COOH}$  group (wherein AR is mono- or bicyclic aryl group, which may be optionally unsaturated).

19. A compound of the formula:



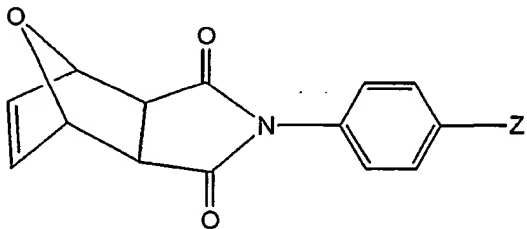
wherein Ac is  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{CH}_3$ , pg is 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl and Z is  $-\text{COOH}$  or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ .

20. A compound of the formula:



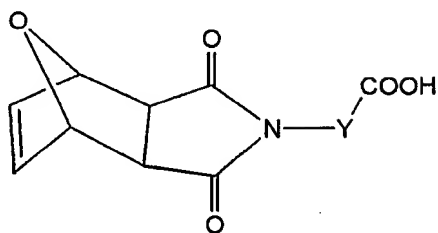
wherein Z is  $-\text{COOH}$ , alk- $\text{COOH}$  (wherein alk is a branched or unbranched alkylene) or an AR- $\text{COOH}$  group (wherein AR is mono- or bicyclic aryl group, which may be optionally unsaturated).

21. A compound of the formula:



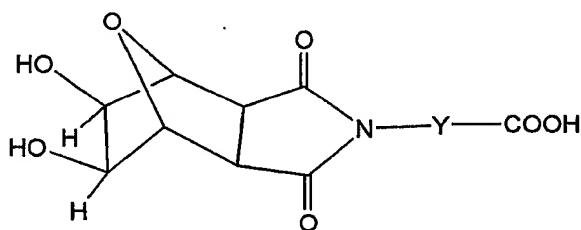
wherein Z is  $-\text{COOH}$  or  $\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ .

22. A compound of the formula:

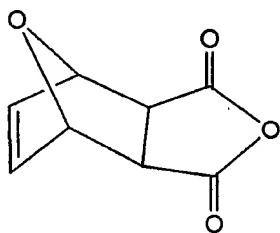


wherein Y is alkylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, heteroarylene, arylalkylene, alkarylene, or alkylenearylalkylene.

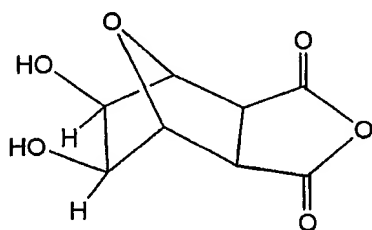
23. A process of making a target compound of the formula:



, the process comprising reacting furan with maleicanhydride by a diels alder addition to form a first intermediate of the formula:



, reacting the first intermediate with  $H_2O_2$  to form a second intermediate of the formula:

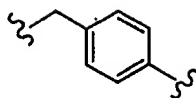


, reacting the second intermediate with a reagent of the formula:  $H_2N-Y-COOH$ , wherein Y is alkylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, heteroarylene, arylalkylene, alkarylene, or alkylenearylalkylene, to form the target compound.

24. The process of claim 23, wherein Y is phenylene.

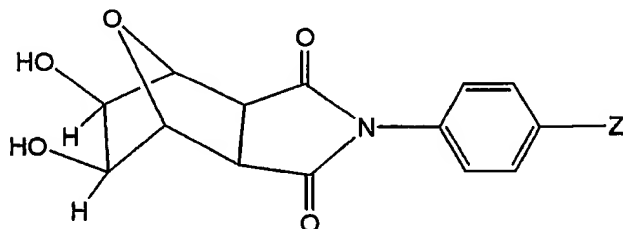
25. The process of claim 23, wherein Y is 1,4-phenylene.

26. The process of claim 23, wherein Y is benzylene.



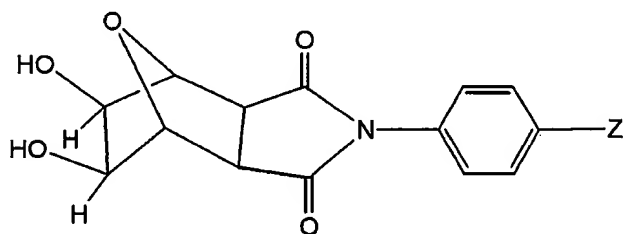
27. The process of claim 23, wherein Y is

28. The process of claim 23, wherein the target compound is of the formula:



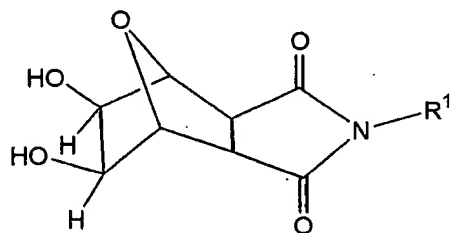
wherein Z is  $-\text{COOH}$ , alk- $\text{COOH}$  (wherein alk is a branched or unbranched alkylene) or an AR- $\text{COOH}$  group (wherein AR is mono- or bicyclic aryl group, which may be optionally unsaturated).

29. The process of claim 23, wherein the target compound is of the formula:



wherein Z is  $-\text{COOH}$  or  $\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$ .

30. A compound of the formula:



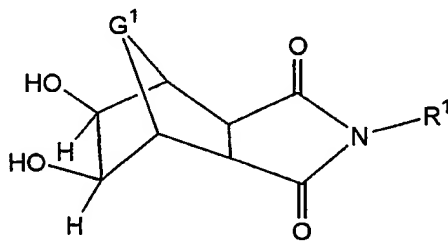
wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is optionally substituted with one or more substituents.

31. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is further substituted with from 1 to 5 substituents.

32. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is aryl, which is optionally further substituted.

33. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is phenyl or naphthyl, which is optionally further substituted.

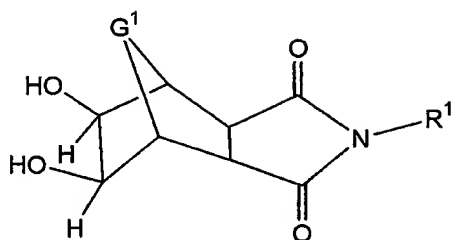
34. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl or naphthyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted with from 1 to about 5 members of the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I,  $NO_2$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl or  $CF_3$ .
35. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl or naphthyl, which is unsubstituted.
36. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $R^1$  is heterocyclyl, and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
37. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $R^1$  is pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, thiazolyl, pyrrolyl or imidazolyl and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
38. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $R^1$  is pyridyl, furanyl or thiophenyl and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
39. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $R^1$  is pyridyl, furanyl, or thiophenyl, and  $R^1$  is not further substituted.
40. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $R^1$  is N-alkyl-morpholinyl, N-alkyl-piperidinyl or N,N'-dialkylpiperazinyl, and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
41. A compound of the formula:



, wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^2$ ,  $R^2$  is a substituent and  $R^1$  is phenyl.

42. The compound of claim 41, wherein  $G^1$  is O.
43. The compound of claim 41, wherein  $G^1$  is S.
44. The compound of claim 41, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$ .
45. The compound of claim 41, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is a member of the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl or heteroaryl, wherein  $R^2$  is optionally further substituted and wherein each  $R^2$  optionally contains one or more unsaturations.
46. The compound of claim 41, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is a member of the group consisting of alkyl and cycloalkyl, wherein  $R^2$  optionally contains one or more unsaturations.
47. The compound of claim 41, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is aryl, which is optionally substituted.
48. A compound of the formula:

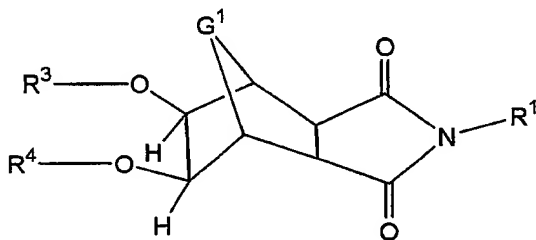




wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^2$ ,  $R^2$  is a substituent and  $R^1$  is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein  $R^1$  is optionally substituted with one or more substituents.

49. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $R^1$  is further substituted with from 1 to 5 substituents.
50. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $R^1$  is aryl, which is optionally further substituted.
51. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl or naphthyl, which is optionally further substituted.
52. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl or naphthyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted with from 1 to about 5 members of the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I,  $NO_2$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl or  $CF_3$ .
53. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl or naphthyl, which is unsubstituted.
54. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $R^1$  is heterocyclyl, and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
55. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $R^1$  is pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, thiazolyl, pyrrolyl or imidazolyl and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
56. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $R^1$  is pyridyl, furanyl or thiophenyl and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
57. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $R^1$  is pyridyl, furanyl, or thiophenyl, and  $R^1$  is not further substituted.
58. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $R^1$  is N-alkyl-morpholinyl, N-alkyl-piperidinyl or N,N'-dialkylpiperazinyl, and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
59. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $G^1$  is O.
60. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $G^1$  is S.
61. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$ .

62. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is a member of the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl or heteroaryl, wherein  $R^2$  is optionally further substituted and wherein each  $R^2$  optionally contains one or more unsaturations.
63. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is a member of the group consisting of alkyl and cycloalkyl, wherein  $R^2$  optionally contains one or more unsaturations.
64. The compound of claim 48, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is aryl, which is optionally substituted.
65. A compound of formula:

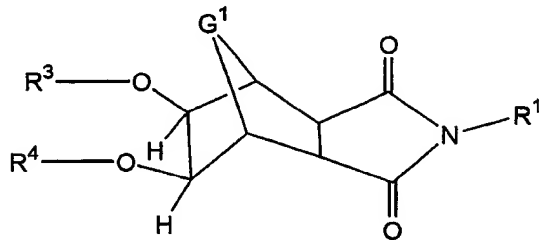


wherein  $G^1$  is O,  $R^1$  is phenyl,  $R^3$  is a member of the group consisting of H, a linker and a linker connected to a solid support medium, and  $R^4$  is a member of the group consisting of H, a protecting group, and a nucleoside linked through a phosphodiester, phosphorothioate or phosphoramidate bond, which nucleoside is optionally protected at the 5'-position or linked to one or more further nucleosides through an internucleoside linker.

66. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each H.
67. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  is H and  $R^4$  is a protecting group.
68. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  is H and  $R^4$  is an acid-labile protecting group.
69. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker and  $R^4$  is H.
70. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker and  $R^4$  is a protecting group.
71. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker and  $R^4$  is an acid-labile protecting group.
72. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker connected to a solid support medium and  $R^4$  is H.
73. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker connected to a solid support medium and  $R^4$  is a nucleoside, optionally protected with a protecting group.
74. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker connected to a solid support medium and  $R^4$  is a nucleoside with a free 5'-OH group.
75. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker connected to a solid support medium and  $R^4$  is a 5'-protected nucleoside.

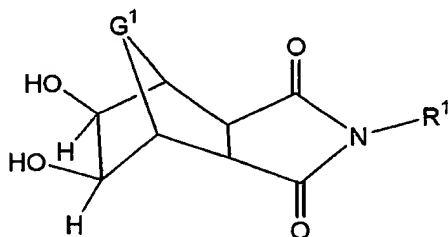
76. The compound of claim 65, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker connected to a solid support medium and  $R^4$  is a nucleoside connected to one or more further nucleosides through a suitable intranucleoside linker.

77. A compound of formula:



wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^2$ ,  $R^2$  is a substituent and  $R^1$  is aryl, cycloalkyl, unsaturated cycloalkyl, alkyl, unsaturated alkyl, heterocyclyl, unsaturated heterocyclyl, heteroaryl or acyl, wherein  $R^1$  is optionally substituted with one or more substituents,  $R^3$  is a member of the group consisting of H, a linker and a linker connected to a solid support medium, and  $R^4$  is a member of the group consisting of H, a protecting group, and a nucleoside linked through a phosphodiester, phosphorothioate or phosphoramidate linker, which nucleoside is optionally protected at the 5'-position or linked to one or more further nucleosides through an internucleoside linker.

78. A compound of the formula:



wherein  $G^1$  is O, S or  $NR^2$ ,  $R^2$  is a substituent and  $R^1$  is phenyl.

79. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is O.

80. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is S.

81. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$ .

82. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is a member of the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl or heteroaryl, wherein  $R^2$  is optionally further substituted and wherein each  $R^2$  optionally contains one or more unsaturations.

83. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is a member of the group consisting of alkyl and cycloalkyl, wherein  $R^2$  optionally contains one or more unsaturations.

84. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is aryl, which is optionally substituted.
85. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^1$  is further substituted with from 1 to 5 substituents.
86. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^1$  is aryl, which is optionally further substituted.
87. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl or naphthyl, which is optionally further substituted.
88. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl or naphthyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted with from 1 to about 5 members of the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I,  $NO_2$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl or  $CF_3$ .
89. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl or naphthyl, which is unsubstituted.
90. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^1$  is heterocyclyl, and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
91. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^1$  is pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, thiazolyl, pyrrolyl or imidazolyl and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
92. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^1$  is pyridyl, furanyl or thiophenyl and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
93. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^1$  is pyridyl, furanyl, or thiophenyl, and  $R^1$  is not further substituted.
94. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^1$  is N-alkyl-morpholinyl, N-alkyl-piperidinyl or N,N'-dialkylpiperazinyl, and  $R^1$  is optionally further substituted.
95. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is O.
96. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is S.
97. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$ .
98. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is a member of the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl or heteroaryl, wherein  $R^2$  is optionally further substituted and wherein each  $R^2$  optionally contains one or more unsaturations.
99. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is a member of the group consisting of alkyl and cycloalkyl, wherein  $R^2$  optionally contains one or more unsaturations.
100. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $G^1$  is  $NR^2$  and  $R^2$  is aryl, which is optionally substituted.
101. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each H.
102. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  is H and  $R^4$  is a protecting group.
103. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  is H and  $R^4$  is an acid-labile protecting group.

104. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker and  $R^4$  is H.
105. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker and  $R^4$  is a protecting group.
106. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker and  $R^4$  is an acid-labile protecting group.
107. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker connected to a solid support medium and  $R^4$  is H.
108. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker connected to a solid support medium and  $R^4$  is a nucleoside, optionally protected with a protecting group.
109. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker connected to a solid support medium and  $R^4$  is a nucleoside with a free 5'-OH group.
110. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker connected to a solid support medium and  $R^4$  is a 5'-protected nucleoside.
111. The compound of claim 78, wherein  $R^3$  is a linker connected to a solid support medium and  $R^4$  is a nucleoside connected to one or more further nucleosides through a suitable intranucleoside linker.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US2004/038325

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D491/18

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data, BEILSTEIN Data, CHEM ABS Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 03/062241 A (BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY; SALVATI, MARK, E; BALOG, JAMES, AARON; P) 31 July 2003 (2003-07-31) claims; examples 230-232,791 -----	1-111
X	DATABASE CAPLUS CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; XP002323601 retrieved from STN accession no. 1405 Database accession no. DN 138:137436 compounds with rn: 493040-00-9P, 493040-01-0P, 494209-30-2P abstract -/--	20-22

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 April 2005

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US2004/038325

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X	<p>JP 07 096677 A (MITSUI TOATSU CHEMICALS, JAPAN; HASEGAWA, KYOHARU) 11 April 1995 (1995-04-11) compound with rn 166583-42-2P abstract</p> <p>-----</p>	22
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Y	<p>ANDREI P. GUZAEV AND MUTHIAH MANOHARAN:            "A conformationally preorganized universal            solid support for efficient            oligonucleotide synthesis"            J. AM. CHEM. SOC.,            vol. 125, no. 9,            5 March 2003 (2003-03-05), pages            2380-2381, XP002323600            the whole document</p>	1-111
Y	<p>MAXIM ANTOPOLSKY, ELENA AZHAYEVA, UNNI            TENGVAL AND ALEX AZHAYEV: "Towards a            general method for the stepwise            solid-phase synthesis of            peptide-oligonucleotide conjugates"            TETRAHEDRON LETTERS,            vol. 43, 2002, pages 527-530, XP004329420            the whole document</p>	1-111
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